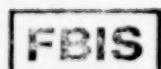


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16 November 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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16 November 1984

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INTERNATIONAL

GROMYKO, ANDREOTTI CONFER AT UN ON MISSILES, CDE

LD272047 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York, 26 September, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, has met here with Giulio Andreotti, Italy's foreign minister.

In the course of the talk both sides expressed gratification with the progressive development of relations between the USSR and Italy. Andrey Gromyko and Giulio Andreotti declared for continuing the practices of regular Soviet-Italian political contacts.

The ministers exchanged views on a number of topical international issues, including those on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session.

As Andrey Gromyko pointed out, the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to curb the arms race, in the first place of nuclear arms. He laid special emphasis on the issue of preventing the militarisation of outer space and the use of outer space solely with peaceful aims, for mankind's benefit.

In discussing issues pertaining to the situation in Europe, Andrey Gromyko pointed to the dangers stemming from the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the territory of some West European states. The ministers also touched upon issues concerning the work of the Stockholm conference and reaffirmed that the sides have a stake in finding mutually acceptable agreements leading to building confidence and security in Europe.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 1812/29

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY, INTERVENTION SCORED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences, S. Mikoyan: "The Policy of Recklessness"]

[Text] Among the peace-threatening crisis situations created by Washington, the conflict in Central America attracts one's attention due to the sharpening and broadening of military actions and the increasing involvement in them by the United States. Recently, speaking on American television about U.S. policy in Central America, President R. Reagan openly announced that their military intervention and aggression in this region, for the purpose of suppressing the national liberation and revolutionary movements, are "a lawful right and a moral duty of the United States"; he declared: "The strategic interests of the United States require this."

As early as in 1980, Reagan's advisors and persons holding the same views, while compiling the so-called "Santa Fe Paper" concerning "the new American policy for the 80's", wrote that the time had come to struggle to achieve "American power over the entire planet", and that generally, "war, but not peace, is norm in the international affairs." The authors of the document suggested an expedient "counter-attack" in Central America and the Caribbean Basin, and applying "decisive actions, similar to the occupation of the Dominican Republic in 1965."

Having moved into the White House President Reagan, made the propositions of the "Santa Fe Paper" his official foreign policy program. Central America was in turmoil: the downfall of Somosa's dictatorship and the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua stirred the minds and the hearts of millions of humiliated and deprived people in this region. But, according to the President's opinion, all of it was simple. He declared: "We should not deceive ourselves. The Soviets are behind all the existing turmoils. If it weren't for them, there would not have been a single crisis point in the world." Having openly declared the necessity to support the reactionary dictatorships, the master of the White House decided to achieve the hegemony of the United States by force, and by utilizing "the new power of the empire."

To demonstrate the effectiveness of this course, Washington selected a target which was ideal from their point of view: El Salvador. The smallest state in

Central America, surrounded by "enemies", and considered of little use as a theater for military guerilla warfare, El Salvador was intended to "prove" to the American voter, Latin America and all the opponents of the "crusade" declared by Reagan, that the new U.S. president was able to change the power balance in the world arena to the advantage of imperialism since, supposedly, "the salvation" of El Salvador from the "communist threat" is nothing else but a victory over "world communism". . . . Together with this, if successful, in El Salvador, U.S. imperialism could proceed further, gradually spreading the "counter-attack" to other regions and, step-by-step making war "the normal situation" in international relations.

The approach of the current Washington administration to the events in Central America is amazing in its primitiveness (which, of course, does not make it less dangerous). All revolutions and crises in the world are attributed to "the mischief of the Soviets."

For more than 3 years, the United States has attempted to break little El Salvador. However, they did not achieve success. On the contrary, the flame of the people's war is spreading; the guerillas destroy the battalions that were trained and equipped by the Pentagon; American weapons replenish the guerilla's warehouses; and more and more often the El Salvador soldiers turn their arms against their commanders. The "salvation of El Salvador from communists" cost 1 billion dollars. This is the price for the 45,000 lives sacrificed by the El Salvadorian people to Washington's neo-colonization plans. However, this did not bring the White House closer to the desired goal.

In El Salvador, entire liberated regions were created, where the new people's power exists. According to some estimations, the number of fighters in the rebel armed forces has tripled since 1980. The unity of the left-wing forces has grown stronger. The Farabundo Marti Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front now form a military political association consisting of a number of organizations, which have successfully coordinated their military, actions against the dictatorship, the massive political word and the propaganda of their justified patriotic struggle outside of El Salvador's boundaries. Within the country, together with those who, with weapons in their hands, fight at the guerilla fronts, hundreds of thousands of the urban and rural dwellers participate in this struggle by undermining the positions of the dictatorship, providing supplies for the guerillas and assisting in their military successes.

Attempting to achieve their goals by involving other nations in the El Salvadorian conflict, broadening their aggressions against free Nicaragua, transforming Honduras into a fort for their "crusade" in Central America, and repressing, by force, the guerilla struggle in the neighboring Guatemala (where tens of thousands of people have been killed already), U.S. administration spends hundreds of millions of dollars, and supplies their puppets with weapons, military technology and military advisors. However, all of this is unsuccessful.

During the year and half since the U.S. undeclared war against Nicaragua began, this country suffered damage of 200 million dollars, and hundreds of its peaceful citizens were killed. And what is the result? The Nicaraguan people

support the government of the National Renaissance and is decisively set on meeting the aggressors with the resistance that they deserve. The revolutionary government has armed practically the entire population and, at the same time, announced national elections in November of this year. What can be more persuasive in refuting the slanderous lies of Washington than that such a government has power against the will of the people?

In Nicaragua, important socio-economic and political reforms occur and a new society is created. Despite the difficulties, resulting from the heavy burden inherited from Somoza's regime and the policy of "destabilization" that is carried out by Washington, serious economic successes are obvious. The fact of Nicaragua's election as a member of the UN Security Council testifies to the increase of its international prestige.

It is difficult to name any other American administration which could harvest so many failures in the area of politics--declared with such unprecedented pompousness--during such a short period of time. All of this occurred during the period when the electoral campaign started in the United States. In this, by the way, may be one of the motives that pushed Washington toward the aggressions against the small and helpless Grenada. Was there any other way to pour oil onto the fire of the chauvinist hysteria that is so intensely supercharged, but is so fruitless in its results?!

Even according to the data of the International Currency Fund, Grenada was the only country among the island states of the English-speaking archipelago, where the vital socio-economic problems its people had inherited from the colonialist times were being solved. However, its "guilt" before Washington was immeasurable. Its people "dared" achieve independence, not in words, but in acts, transform democracy from a fashionable word into reality, place social justice as top priority in their internal policy, and make the struggle for peace, and against the imperialist dictate, the foundation of their foreign policy. Here, one cannot help but agree with the prominent Colombian political activist, A. Dias Caliehos, who insists that the U.S. aggression against Grenada is not an accident and not an improvisation, but the realization of distinct, even though reckless, military-political goals.

Of course, everything in the world is interrelated. The unprecedented increase of the anti-war movement in Europe, the struggle of peoples against the arms race which may lead to a global holocaust, the failure of the aggressive sallies of imperialism in Lebanon, etc.--all this required an answer from the White House. The answer could have been intelligent: constructive negotiations and repudiation of the adventures. However, it turned out to be in the spirit of their entire preceding policy: Operation Grenada followed. In the course of several weeks, the reprisal of the small peaceful people gave reason for chauvinist screams in the streets of New York, when the average man, fooled by the official Washington propaganda, believed for a short time that Washington had "a victory over Moscow." However, the sobering came quickly

In line with the same criminal recklessness, undoubtedly, are the actions regarding the mine fields at the entrance to Nicaraguan ports. In essence, the

CIA, in accordance with the instructions from the White House, attempted a naval blockade of Nicaragua. This gives one all the reasons to suppose that the intervention in Grenada is viewed in Washington as only the first steps on the way towards the escalation of war in Central America and the Caribbean Basin.

The policy of the solving problems by force, which Washington has been carrying out, encounters resistance on behalf of ruling classes in many Latin American countries, which are alarmed by the increasing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism.

In January, 1983, the so-called "Contadora Group" was formed, which consisted of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panamanian (its first meetings took place on the Panama island of Contadora). This group operates permanently and at a high level. The ministers of foreign affairs and the presidents of the four countries put forth a number of important initiatives, directed toward decreasing of tension in Central America, cessation of aggression in any form and the mutually acceptable solution of all existing conflict situations. However, their propositions contradict the Washington's policy, which gambles not on the decrease, but on the increase of tension.

As a way to counter-act the peace-loving and constructive efforts of the "Contadora group", President Reagan created a "national bipartisan commission on Central America" headed by Kissinger. The latter, as should be expected, "was worthy of the trust", and in January, 1984, Reagan approved the report of the commission which, in its turn, approved of his policy. This entire farce was also necessary so as to create the impression in the world that his course is fully supported in the United States. Together with this, "the bi-partisan" contingency of the commission was meant to weaken the possibilities of the democrats to use the "Central American argument" against Reagan in the course of the electoral campaign.

Washington's "crusade" in Central America encountered resistance, which could not help but be associated with the "dirty war" in Vietnam. For instance, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote regarding this matter: "The situation in El Salvador is far more threatening than in Lebanon. There Reagan's policy is a failure, and there is no indication that we intend to change it."

However, some things do change. U.S. ambassadors change. The local "leaders", on whom the United States gambles, change. Sometimes, even the "token" elections are being carried out. However, few still believe these badly produced performances on the blood-covered stage.

The peoples of Central America have understood that their destiny can only be changed by resistance to imperialism and reaction, by revolutionary actions and unity in their struggle.

12404
CSO: 1807/312

INTERNATIONAL

FRG INTERIOR MINISTER ACCUSED OF REVANCHISM

LD302258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov; video report by correspondent Viktor Glazunov]

[Text] People are walking along the Rhine in Bonn. They also pass through this attractive avenue and at its entrance they see the big stone on which the following is chiseled:

Video shows slab with the following inscription in German: [Diese Patenschaftsbaume stehen hier zur Erinnerung an die Lander und Stadte] these trees stand here as a sign of sponsorship and as a reminder of the lands and towns. And there follows an enumeration in which figure the Czech Sudeten, Polish Silesia, the Soviet town of Kaliningrad and the Polish towns of Szczecin and Gdansk. Only the names of the towns are given in German, the names they had when they were part of the German Reich.

You see, they commemorate, as they put it here, the lost German territories in the East. As they say: Live and remember. If you live on the Danziger Strasse, remember that the Polish town of Gdansk was once in German hands. If you live on the Breslauer Strasse remember that the Polish Wroclaw was once called by the German name Breslau. And there are such reminders in any town of the FRG. [Video shows close up of street names: Danziger Strasse, Breslauer Strasse] If you approach a newsstand, there too you are reminded of the German Reich and of some injustice of the postwar organization in Europe. [Video shows frontpages of NATIONAL ZEITUNG with stories on past war in newsstand] Also from the book counter volumes are staring at you in which the facts of history are stood on their heads and postwar territorial-political realities are called into doubt. All this, if one can put it like that, is ordinary, everyday revanchism.

There are also noisy gatherings of Landsmannschaften where demands for a revision of the borders are already being voiced openly.

Officially revanchism is being denied here. But also officially it is stated that the German question is allegedly still open and the thesis of a unified Reich is propagated. No less a person than the minister of the interior, Friedrich Zimmermann, himself stated that Bonn bases itself on the existence

of a unified German state power, stretching over an area east of the Oder-Neisse boundary. As they say, with one stroke of the pen, he eliminated both the socialist GDR and recarved the border with other states.

If this is not revanchism, what is it then? And how can this be combined with the FRG's obligations under the Moscow Treaty in which it is written: The USSR and the FRG state that they do not have any territorial claims against any one and will not lay such claims in future. They regard as inviolable both now and in future the boundaries of all states in Europe, including the older-Neisse line, which is the western border of the Polish People's Republic and the border between the FRG and the GDR.

The Bonn statements to the effect that the German question is allegedly still open and that the borders have not been settled run counter to the spirit and letter of the Moscow and other eastern treaties and the Helsinki final act. These Bonn statements confirm that the revanchist spirit is alive in the FRG not only in the revanchist unions but also at an official level.

CSO: 1807/61

INTERNATIONAL

FRG MEETINGS IN WEST BERLIN SAID TO VIOLATE FOUR-POWER PACT

German-Japanese Center

LD040506 Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] West Berlin, 3 October, TASS--At the 2-day talks held here between representatives of the West German Government and the West Berlin Senate, on the one hand, and a Japanese Government delegation, on the other, an understanding has been reached under which the building of the former Japanese Embassy destroyed during World War II will be rebuilt and the "German-Japanese Centre" will be opened there.

The very fact of the participation of representatives of the West German Government shows that Bonn is going ahead with its policy of questioning the provisions of the quadripartite agreement which since its signing on 3 September 1971, has proved to be viable and has guaranteed the stable development to the city during all these years.

The newspaper DER TAGESSPIEGEL reported today that the agreement would promote German-Japanese scientific and cultural cooperation. It follows from the statement of the newspaper that Bonn officials will take part in the activities of the "German-Japanese Centre."

This obviously runs counter to the basic provisions of the quadripartite agreement which points out that West Berlin does not belong to West Germany and is not governed by it. It should be worth reminding of these provisions some West German officials who strive to turn West Berlin into sort of a component part of West Germany which is incompatible with the legal and factual status of that city.

Tokyo, 3 October, TASS--Trampling the independent political status of West Berlin recorded in international agreements, Tokyo and Bonn agreed on the joint rebuilding of the former embassy of militarist Japan there and on the creating there of a "Japanese-German Centre" which is to work in accordance with West German laws. This was officially announced after the talks held in West Berlin with the participation of high-ranking representatives of the governments of the two countries.

According to the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, during these consultations Bonn invited Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone to visit West Berlin which, as is known, has nothing to do with West Germany.

Bonn and Tokyo scheduled the beginning of the work of the "centre" in the building of the former embassy of the Japanese empire in Hitlerite Germany for 1985, when the 40th anniversary of the historic defeat of the fascist Axis countries will be observed.

Christian Democratic Session

LD032218 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] West Berlin, 3 October, TASS--The ruling Christian Democratic Party of West Germany has held here a session of the Federal Party Committee in violation of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

Trying to lull progressive public which is seriously concerned over the development of revanchist trends in West Germany, the chairman of the Christian Democratic Party and chancellor of West Germany Helmut Kohl who arrived here asserted that there were no manifestations of revanchism in that country and that the criticism levelled at the attempts of certain circles in West Germany to achieve the revision of the post-war realities was groundless. At the same time he said that the Christian Democratic Party believed it to be premature to draw the line behind the results of the historical development of Europe. The chancellor also expressed high appreciation of the activities of the notorious revanchist organization "Union of Exiled."

CSO: 1812/30

INTERNATIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF UKRAINIAN EMIGRE GROUPS CONTRASTED

Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 8, Aug 84 pp 68-75

[Article by V. P. Troshchinskiy and N. Ye. Gorelov: "In the Wagon Train of the Imperialist Reaction"]

[Excerpts] Imperialism is speaking out now against real socialism from significantly weaker economic, political and ideological positions than ever. However, the dialectics of historical development is appearing precisely in the fact that with the weakening of the positions of imperialism its anticommunist intrigues are becoming more and more aggressive. "The social forces which have outlived themselves," M. Marx wrote, "...once more in face of the death throes make a last effort, go over from the defense to the offensive..." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 11, p 338).

In their anticommunist policy and propaganda the bourgeois governments are attempting in every way to stir up nationalist moods and to hypocritically take advantage of the national patriotic feelings of people. According to the schemes of the ideologists of modern anticommunism, the speculations around national ethnic problems and their portrayal in an emotionally dramatized form will contribute to the spread of distrust of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the discrediting of real socialism.

For the achievement of this insidious goal the ruling circles of the capitalist countries, first of all the United States, are actively enlisting various kinds of nationalist emigre organizations, including Ukrainian emigre organizations. "All the reactionary forces have rallied," it was noted at the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress, "under the black banners of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. And, as always, the sworn enemies of our people and lackeys of imperialism--the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists--are especially raging in impotent anger."

Who are they, these nationalist extremists, who were deprived long ago and completely of any social base in the Ukrainian SSR and are filled with class hatred of its people and the socialist social system which was chosen by them? Whom do they represent?

A quite significant number of ethnic Ukrainians now live outside the USSR. According to the data of the latest census (1980), in the United States

730,056 people called themselves Ukrainians and in Canada 529,615 people did. About 400,000 Ukrainians live in South America. Ukrainian ethnic groups, which, it is true, are significantly smaller in number, exist in Australia and the countries of Western Europe. The absolute majority of foreign Ukrainians are descendants of the prerevolutionary and interwar emigres from the Western Ukraine: workers, small-scale farmers, workers of the service sphere. They, as a rule, are not taking part in anti-Soviet, anticommunist activity and resolutely reject any attempts of the nationalist leaders to act on their behalf.

At the same time a stratum of the bourgeoisie, first of all the petty bourgeoisie, also stood out in the midst of the Ukrainian emigration, especially during the postwar period, when it was reinforced by Nazi collaborators. These are several thousand shopkeepers and speculators, owners of bars, hotels, restaurants, small and medium-sized enterprises and apartment houses and average farmers. They, as well as what are called "professional" functionaries, who are completely supported by the special services of the capitalist West, and several strata of the anticommunist-minded emigre intelligentsia also constitute the life-giving medium of the foreign groups of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism.

However, as a whole the existence and anti-Soviet activity of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism are governed, first of all, by the intensification of the class struggle on the world arena, one of the manifestations of which is the confrontation of two irreconcilable ideologies--socialist and bourgeois. Without support on the part of influential anticommunist forces, which are using the nationalist renegades in their own interests, and without subsidies of western special services the foreign organizations of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists would very quickly cease even the present wretched aimless existence. Relying on this support, the nationalist groups, of which former Nazi lackeys constitute the leading nucleus, are carrying out all the loathsome assignments of imperialism and are taking a most active part in the provocative campaigns of the enemies of peace and social progress and in the ideological diversions aimed against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Several hundred Ukrainian bourgeois nationalist organizations and groups (it is possible to count the members of some of them on one's fingers), which are competing with each other and publish more than 500 periodical and nonperiodical publications, are supported by reactionary imperialist circles. However, the quite significant number of these publications is not proof of their social significance, for their total circulation hardly exceeds 200,000 copies and is steadily decreasing, just as the number of publications themselves. In the overwhelming majority only two or three people are behind them. As to the financing of the publishing activity of Ukrainian nationalists, by the admission of the West German bourgeois journal OSTEUROPA, among them "there is not one... newspaper without the aid of political parties, individual institutions (it is a question first of all of the special services of the West--authors' note), groups and so on."

In attempting to shift the epicenter of "psychological warfare" to the territory of our country, the imperialist special departments are enlisting

Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists more and more widely in subversion anti-Soviet radio propaganda. This became especially noticeably after the adoption in 1982 by the Reagan Administration of the decision on the more active use in the programs of what are called the "Soviet departments" of Voice of America and Radio Liberty of commentators who have a command of the languages of the peoples of the USSR. Today nine western radio stations make their broadcasts just in Ukrainian. People, who are closely connected with the activity of nationalist emigre groups, head what are called their "Ukrainian editorial offices," while many nationalist functionaries, including former Nazi hirelings, are on the staff.

Identifying their subservience to the imperialist ultras with "patriotic" activity and exaggerating this false thesis during subversive radio broadcasts, the nationalist leaders constantly present themselves as "the most loyal" citizens of the western countries of settlement, on the one hand, and, on the other, as "100-percent" Ukrainians, who ostensibly are sparing no pains for the "nen'ka-Ukraine" [mother-Ukraine]. Other counterrevolutionary emigres, incidentally, are also adhering to such tactics. In particular, the influential American journals FOREIGN AFFAIRS and TIME call the counterrevolutionary emigres "the most ardent patriots" of the countries, from which they come, and at the same time "super-patriots" of the new countries of settlement.

Such an appraisal of the anti-Soviet, anticommunist activity of the bourgeois nationalists is quite understandable. It should stimulate them as professional counterrevolutionaries to even more active cooperation with the imperialist special services and justify the latter in the eyes of working emigres. "We are also specialists--from patriotism," the nationalist leaders state cynically.

The chronic failures of the organizers of psychological warfare in the attempts to introduce "erosion" in Soviet society and to undermine socialism from within are forcing them to seek feverishly every time new objects, at which anticommunist subversive activity should be directed. Here in recent years it is possible to observe the panicky dashing of our ideological opponents from one extreme to the other. Thus, having suffered defeat in its calculations on a useless group of renegades, who for the most part had declared themselves to be "intellectuals," present anticommunism is aiming its hostile actions more and more against the working class of the socialist countries. Precisely for this reason the attacks on the working class of the socialist countries, which until recently were mandatory for anti-Soviet mouthpieces, are now nearly absent, they no longer call it "the destroyer of the moral values of nations," but are displaying "moving concern" about its needs. The mouthpiece of the CIA, Radio Liberty, has even begun a special series of broadcasts of falsifiers, "The Workers' Movement."

The position of bourgeois propaganda with respect to the well-known events in Poland, which were used and are being used in every way for the purpose to discredit Marxism-Leninism, the ideological basis of the socialist community, to destabilize the unity of the fraternal countries, to galvanize the nationalist trends and to arouse distrust of the USSR, and at the same time to show the "effectiveness" of nationalist slogans and the "necessity" of

reliance on imperialism and to convince people of the existence of a "future" for reactionary emigre circles, became clear confirmation of the reorientation of bourgeois propaganda.

Foreign groups of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism are taking an active part in this, as in any other anticommunist, anti-Soviet campaign. The matter has gone so far that even such a reactionary as Ya. Stets'ko, a former Nazi lackey and war criminal, and now the leader of the profascist "Foreign Units of the Association of Ukrainian Nationalists," he has also begun to speak about some "reliance" on the workers.

The change of the emphases in the tactics of the subversive activity of the foreign bourgeois nationalist groups stems, of course, not from the fact that some new features have appeared in the social nature or the ideological orientation of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism. No. Modern emigre bourgeois nationalism is distinguished from the bourgeois nationalism of the 1920's through the 1940's by perhaps more serious degradation. The Ukrainian nationalists both were and remained the sworn enemies of the working class, its vital interests and aspirations. At the same time the present leaders of the bourgeois nationalist groups, when speaking about the Ukrainian SSR, are forced to recognize as an indisputable fact that "the Ukrainian nation today is completely different. It is a nation of industrial society."

All the actions of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists are permeated with hatred of the people of labor and pathological anti-Sovietism. Not without reason is participation in anticommunism considered among them as the main criterion of the "value" of a person and at the same time the litmus paper, which exposes as clear as daylight the genuine essence of the nationalist organizations, which are at odd over the handouts of the imperialist special services. No matter with what zeal their ringleaders attack each other--be it in polemics on the theme of which of them serves the Nazis better or in the mutual and, let us add, not entirely unfounded reproaches for mercenary-mindedness and corruption--in the main thing their essence is the same--antihumane and reactionary. Therefore it is also natural that the nationalists are being forced to admit more and more often: among the counterrevolutionary emigres there are tactical differences, squabbles and internecine strife, but there are no significant ideological and political differences.

The last, fourth, so-called World Congress of Free Ukrainians, which was held at the end of last year in Toronto, once again confirmed this. As the three preceding congresses (1967, 1973, 1978), it was held under the aegis of American special services and was of an openly provocative nature.

Admitting that in recent decades nothing in fact has changed in the ideology of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, its exponents, particularly the banderovtsy [a Ukrainian nationalist group], continue to regard as an unsurpassed example of "theoretical" thought the nonsensical writings of the notorious fascist D. Dontsov, in which the most reactionary views of bourgeois ideologists like Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, Rosenberg and others are combined in a most convincing manner. Postulates of this sort are contained in the philosophizing of all the nationalist "theorists" who disguise themselves with

pseudodemocratic phraseology. They merely resort to the superficial turning of nationalist principles, while at the same time leaving unchanged the social demagogy, which is traditional for fascism and neofascism and has become entangled in chauvinistic, geopolitical and psychoracial concepts, and speculating in high-flown phrases about "love for the nen'ka-Ukraine" and "the necessity of sacrifice for the sake of it."

Hence it is understandable why the ideological concepts of the present foreign formations of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists are irreconcilably at variance with the thoughts and views of the overwhelming majority of ethnic Ukrainians in the capitalist countries of the West. The progressive public and working people in the West are beginning to understand more and more thoroughly the genuine role of the nationalist puppets of anticommunism and do not wish to watch passively the antipopular activity of the former Nazi accomplices. Thus, the residents of the Canadian city of Brentford (the province of Ontario) in 1983 resolutely demanded that the members of the Association of Ukrainian Nationalists be prohibited from acting on behalf of the Ukrainian ethnic group in Canada and from hanging their banner on the city hall. In a letter to the local newspaper F. Wilson wrote that "to raise the banner of the Association of Ukrainian Nationalists would be an outrage upon our servicemen, who gave their lives fighting against what the banner of the Association of Ukrainian Nationalists symbolized during World War II. This would be an outrage upon the thousands of Ukrainians, who perished at the hands of those who hold this blue and yellow symbol of Nazism." His countryman V. Smoll stated: "There is only one Ukrainian banner--the banner of the Ukrainian Republic in the USSR."

Losing influence among foreign Ukrainians, the bourgeois nationalists in an impotent rage are stepping up the attacks on the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, distorting in an underhand way any historical event in the life of our country. Not only the dates and anniversaries of some victories or others in the building of real socialism are a target of nationalist insinuations. In their vicious hatred of the Ukrainian and all the other peoples of the USSR the nationalists are attempting to cast suspicion on the celebration of even such dates as, for example, the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev. The anti-Soviet campaign around this anniversary was conducted in several directions, including attempts to falsify the history of the city. The nationalist hacks were especially zealous in the vain attempts to asperse the post-October period of the history of the Ukraine and its capital. The bankrupt theses of bourgeois historiography about "the export of revolution to the Ukraine," "the classless nature of the Ukrainian nation" and so on were again extolled. The class hatred of the Ukrainian people and the false patriotism of the nationalists also appeared in the fact that precisely on the eve of the anniversary of Kiev they "formulated" for the overseas hawks "recommendations" to include Kiev without fail among the targets of a nuclear attack on the part of the United States in the coming war.

In addition to a pathological hatred of the socialist system and the desire to destroy it in a nuclear conflagration, the cited statements of the nationalist leaders reveal another function which has been assigned to them by the organizers of "psychological warfare" against the countries of the socialist

community. The point is that "respectable" bourgeois publications, which are even to some extent concerned about their reputation, are in no hurry to join directly in the open promotion of weapons of mass destruction and to endorse without reservation the maniacal plans of the launching of a thermonuclear war. They are resorting to such tactics under the pressure of public opinion, veiling their unconditional support of the administrations of the imperialist countries with a play on the word "freedom," but at the same time trying to influence the world outlook of people by more subtle means. The organs of what is called "yellow" (unofficial) propaganda, which act on behalf of ostensibly "private" organizations (the publications of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists also belong to them), openly proclaim the ideas of ultras and go in their apologetics of the aggressive policy of imperialism farther than the most reactionary representatives of official circles.

The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists are also advocating with a zeal, which is worthy of better application, the expansion of the production of nonnuclear types of weapons. They are making the appeal "to prepare armed forces of the old type: divisions, tanks, air force and naval units."

Armed struggle against the Soviet people on the part of an aggressor always was one of the forms of the subservience of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists to the most reactionary forces of the present. During World War II the nationalists were included in special subunits of the Abwehr and fought on the side of the SS Galichina division and the packs of thieves of the UPA [not further identified]. Let us recall that in October 1939 the fascist command began the formation of the Brandenburg sabotage and terrorist subunit, which grew during the years of the war from a battalion to a division. The Brandenburg units were manned with agents from the indigenous population of the country, against which aggression had been planned, or with Germans who had a perfect command of the language of the opponent. In the winter of 1940-1941 two sabotage and punitive units made up of Ukrainian nationalists--the Nachtigal and Rolland legions, which committed unheard of atrocities on the temporarily occupied territory of the Ukraine--were formed within the Brandenburg formations of the Abwehr.

Fervently praising their participation in the Nazi genocide, the members of the Association of Ukrainian Nationalists, if it were their will, would also now hang, shoot and torture Soviet people. They are "recommending" with unconcealed cynicism to the governments of the western countries, on the territories of which emigres of different nationalities live, to organize armed units "made up of uninational groups" and "to set up under the auspices of NATO or the Pentagon" a special sabotage department for their supervision.

Hoping to increase their shares and "services" in the "crusade" against communism, the nationalists have launched a campaign on the involvement of foreign Ukrainians in the mentioned units of professional murderers and saboteurs. For the majority of the leaders of bourgeois nationalist organizations still remember well their fate in similar subunits of the Nazi Abwehr.

The unconditional reliance on world nuclear war is speeding up the degeneration of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism into an ugly phenomenon, the

very existence of which is contrary to logic and common sense. Even individual reactionary emigre authors have been forced to admit this. One of them, in noting the absence of an influx of new forces into the groups of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and their organizational collapse, writes cheerlessly: "They (the nationalist leaders--authors' note) realize that without a military incident their goals are infeasible. On a world scale such a hope for the possibility of a nuclear apocalypse is a very dangerous game."

Consequently, although only a meager portion of the foreign Ukrainians belong to bourgeois nationalist organizations, it is also impossible to reduce the harm, which the subversive actions of the nationalist counterrevolution are doing to the cause of peace and social progress, and not to see their danger. Therefore the debunking of the bourgeois nationalist intrigues against the USSR and the showing of the real face of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism remain an important and urgent problem of ideological work.

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CSO: 1800/6

INTERNATIONAL

ETHIOPIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT FOLLOWS KOMSOMOL MODEL

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by T. Kasumova: "Born from the Revolution"]

[Text] A girl came along one of the main streets of Addis Ababa wearing a grey student uniform of semi-military pattern and slightly bowed under a heavy rucksack. The passers-by glanced back at her with a smile, while a band of barefoot little boys ran behind her shouting enthusiastically, "Zemetcha, zemetcha!"

The meaning of this word would not be clear enough to a person who knows the Amharic language, but who is poorly informed about events that have occurred in Ethiopia. It is translated into Russian quite prosaically as "campaign." But in recent years, "zemetcha" has acquired a new and broader meaning that implies the mass participation of student volunteers in the social and economic transformation of the country.

This concept was born in the first years of the revolution, when the government turned to young people with an appeal to support the campaign directed at rendering assistance to the peasants in realizing the ideas and aims of the revolution and in overcoming the backwardness, illiteracy and indigence of many centuries.

"Our task was totally clear," one of the participants in the campaign told me. He was Gebru Gebre-Mariam, now a committee employee of the Commission for the Organization of the Ethiopian Workers' Party (KOPTE) in the province of Sidamo. "We were charged with bringing the ideas of the revolution to the countryside and rousing it from its lethargy and stagnation. We explained the essence and aims of the changes that were occurring in the country to the peasants; we taught them reading and writing and the norms of hygiene; we convinced them of the advantages of modern agrotechnology; we gave inoculations and healed the sick. In addition, we built houses, hospitals and schools, as well as roads and bridges."

Almost 500 detachments - about 60,000 young men and women in all - were sent to the most remote, the most distant corners of the country. Geb-u, then an 18 year-old student at an agricultural college, ended up in Illubabor, one of the most backward provinces of Ethiopia. Each group in the detachment had its own specialization. Gebru, as a future agronomist, taught the peasants modern farming methods, working with them on an equal footing.

The "zemetcha" began in January 1975 and two months later the government proclaimed an agrarian reform. In a country where almost 90 percent of the population comprised rural inhabitants, most of whom dragged out a destitute existence, it would have been impossible to resolve the peasant problem without nationalizing the land and distributing it to those who had bent over the plough for centuries. But the joy of the poor peasants who had received land was clouded by the desperate resistance of those who had possessed it before. The young volunteers proved to be on the front line of the keenest struggle.

Once, after watching a Soviet film together about the years of collectivization, Gebru said, thoughtfully:

"You know, chance alone once saved me: in the country, where the peasants and I had just ploughed up the landlord's land, a gang attacked. Not one of us would have survived if a detachment of people's police had not arrived in time. Almost like in the movies..."

The youth of Ethiopia quickly coped with the tasks that had been set. Here are just a few figures. Within a year and a half, the student volunteers built 155 rural schools, more than 200 polyclinics and first aid posts and two thousand wooden bridges; they constructed hundreds of kilometers of dirt roads and they taught reading and writing to almost 700,000 peasants and their family members. Specially created medical detachments gave about a million smallpox inoculations and, in large part, contributed to the elimination of this disease in Ethiopia.

The "zemetcha" was completed, but this word, enriched with a new content, has been retained. It is like a symbol of the glorious traditions of the Ethiopian youth who were born from the revolution.

... The girl with the rucksack on her back was actually one of the participants in the new, present "zemetcha," which has been continuing for more than five years. The national campaign to eliminate illiteracy, begun in the spring of 1979, has attracted tens of thousands of young volunteers to its ranks - students, senior pupils and office workers. As occurred nine years ago, they are being sent today to the areas of the country that are the most difficult of access in order to teach reading and writing to people who, throughout the centuries, lacked access to knowledge and to the rich heritage of their own ancient culture. What more bitter paradox could be imagined: until the revolution in Ethiopia, a country that has possessed its own writing system since time immemorial, 93 percent of the population could not read or write. With the help of the young volunteers, the level of illiteracy has been lowered to 37.6 percent.

Many of the participants in the present campaign are members of the Youth Association of Revolutionary Ethiopia (AMRE). Established only three years ago, it already has more than 3.6 million young men and women in its ranks. In Kaffa province alone, the overwhelming majority of teachers in courses of the campaign against illiteracy - almost 22,000 people - are members of the youth organization.

Of course, there are still many unresolved problems. But no matter how difficult the path, the country is persistently moving ahead. With the help of the Soviet Union and other countries, the difficult process of laying the foundations of socialist economy is taking place. Throughout the whole country, new enterprises are being built and peasants' cooperatives are being organized. A powerful hydro-electric power station is under construction and modern roads are being built. On the eve of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, more than 20 factories and plants were put into operation, including a tractor assembly plant, which marked the birth of a new branch of industry which is very important for the country. There has been an increase in the number of schools, kindergartens, hospitals and libraries. In all these successes, a great role has been played by the youth of the country, its vanguard - AMRE, and the more than 20,000 primary organizations which are established today in all 14 provinces.

"In our work, we lean on the rich experience of the VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] and the youth organizations of other socialist countries, with whom close connections and friendly relations are steadily developing here," said Abebe Hankore, secretary of AMRE. "Our main task at the current stage is the further mobilization of the young men and women of Ethiopia to active participation in the radical transformations that are occurring in the country."

The breaking of the old style of life and the establishment of a new society is continuing. The workers and the youth of the country have a great deal of work to do. Our aim is the building of socialism. And we will build it.

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

ARGENTINIAN GUESTS IN ALMA-ATA--KazTAG--At the invitation of the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] the president of the Latin American bloc of Cultural Workers, actress Miriam Strat and writer and director, member of the Communist Party of Argentina Lucio Shvarman, are visiting our country. They have spent several days in the capital of Kazakhstan. [Excerpt] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 p 3]

JORDANIAN DELEGATION VISITS TAJIKISTAN--On 21 September a delegation from the National Assembly of Jordan, headed by Senate member Ahmad Muhammed Tarawinah, arrived in Dushanbe. The delegation is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation was met at the airport by Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman U. Khasanov; Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary I.R. Rakhimov; N. Sh. Shorakhmonov, chairman of the Dushanbe gorispolkom of the soviet of people's deputies; and member of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium A.S. Potikhonin. USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy and First Secretary of the Board of the Tajik SSR Writer's Union M. Kanoatov accompanied the delegation on its trip through the country. [Text] [Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 Sep 84 p 3]

LIBYAN SAILORS IN ODESSA--Odessa, 25 Sep--In accordance with an agreement, a detachment of naval ships from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah on a training cruise in the Mediterranean and Black Seas with a group of students from the Military-naval College arrived in Odessa. Upon arrival in the harbor where the Libyan ships were moored the banners of the USSR and Libya were raised. The cruise commander, Captain First Rank Salem Miftah Assuri, visited the first deputy chief of the Odessa gorispolkom of the soviet of people's deputies, K. Krasnikov and the second-in-command of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, Rear Admiral V. Korniychuk. Soviet officials paid visits in response. The visit of the Libyan naval ships to Odessa will last until 27 September. [Text] [Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 26 Sep 84 p 2]

INDIAN COMMUNISTS VISIT UZBEKISTAN--A group of leading workers of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), headed by Politburo Central Committee member of this party, Harkishan Singh Surjit, arrived in Uzbekistan. The Indian communists were received by Secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee R. Kh. Abdullayeva. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Sep 84 p 1]

EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPER CHIEF IN TASHKENT--Muhammed Yasin, member of the Central Committee of the National-Progressive (left) Party of Egypt and director of the newspaper AL-AHALI is becoming acquainted with the life of the republic. On 27 August, Muhammed Yasin was received at the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 1]

ISRAELI COMMUNISTS IN UZBEKISTAN--A delegation of workers from the Communist Party of Israel, headed by Israeli Communist Party Central Committee candidate member Fadlon Na'man is becoming acquainted with life in Uzbekistan. The program includes a visit to get acquainted with the activity of the rayon soviets of people's deputies and meetings with workers and kolkhoz farmers. On 11 September the delegation was received in the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 1]

KOHL'S PAKISTAN VISIT CRITICIZED--Commenting on the end of the visit to Pakistan by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, the BAKHTAR agency evaluated it as an instigation for continuing the undeclared war against the DRA. The irresponsible statements made by Kohl during the course of the visit, directed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the visit itself served the aims not of settling the situation created around Afghanistan but instead promoting increased tension in this region. [Excerpt] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 17 Oct 84 p 3]

CSO: 1807/59

NATIONAL

SYSTEM OF WESTERN VIEWS ON SOVIET NATIONALITY RELATIONS: SCORED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 8, Aug 84 (signed to press 30 Jul 84) pp 50-63

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Zh. G. Golotvin: "Bankruptcy of Bourgeois Falsifications of CPSU Nationalities Policy and of Nationality Relations in the USSR¹"]

[Text] We have long been aware of a certain law: The more substantial the successes of the USSR and the entire socialist fraternity and the deeper the economic and spiritual crisis of capitalist system, the more acute becomes the world struggle between two ideologies and the more savage are the attacks of the enemies of socialism upon the new social structure.

"Imperialist politicians are doing everything they can to limit the international influence of the socialist countries," said CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade K. U. Chernenko. "They are trying to weaken their unity and shatter the foundations of the socialist structure wherever it seems to them that they could count on success."² With this end in mind, imperialism is undertaking attacks on Soviet socialist structure and on Marxist-Leninist ideology, and it is attempting to poison the consciousness of the Soviet people and distort the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

Through overt distortion of the theoretical principles of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and falsification of its principles and specific accomplishments, anticommunists are trying to belittle the international significance of the CPSU's experience in resolving the nationalities question and strengthening the friendship of peoples, and to sow discord and enmity in their fraternal family.

A monograph prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee examines modern bourgeois conceptions on nationality relations offered up primarily in the 1970s-1980s, and it takes into consideration the most important works of American, West German, English, French and Canadian authors specializing in falsification of nationality relations in the USSR under the conditions of developed socialism.

The object of criticism in the monograph is not individual statements by bourgeois ideologists but rather the system of their viewpoints on the nationalities question in general, as well as on development of nationality

relations under the conditions of socialism. Owing to this, the book's authors are able to reveal the evolution and the reactionary class essence of the modern ideology of anticommunism in relation to the nationalities question.

It should be noted that never before had Soviet historiography had such works that would provide a multifaceted and integrated criticism of anti-communist falsifications of nationality relations in the USSR in the stage of developed socialism, simultaneously in relation to both general theoretical problems on one hand and the specific problems of the CPSU's nationality policy and the economic, sociopolitical, spiritual and linguistic life of the nations and nationalities in each of the union republics making up the USSR.

Considering the general aggravation of the ideological struggle between capitalism and socialism and the objectives of the party's counterpropaganda activities in light of the ideas stated during the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the authors of the monograph turn attention both to describing the basic directions in the duel between Marxist-Leninist and bourgeois ideology concerning development of nations under socialism, and to systematizing and generalizing specific materials helping us to arrive at a clear impression of the continual progress enjoyed by the USSR and the fraternal republics making it up. Much attention is devoted to describing the cementing role played by the Russian working class in the brotherly fraternity of peoples and the historical contribution made by the Russian people to implementing Lenin's nationality policy, and on this basis to criticizing all of the possible distortions of their mutual relations with other nations and nationalities of the USSR.

The first part of the book (chapters I-V) is devoted to revealing the scientific groundlessness of modern anticommunism and the faults in the conceptions it preaches and to uncovering the reactionary nature of its falsifications when illuminating national and international processes in the Soviet Union. The second part of the book (chapters VI-XIV) reveals, on the basis of an analysis of real facts and processes, the attempts by anti-communists working in various directions to exert an anti-Soviet nationalistic influence upon each of the union republics and the nations and nationalities inhabiting them, and it offers a rebuff to the aspiration of the falsifiers to weaken the international unity of the Soviet people.

* * *

Relying on the results of research that has already been conducted by Soviet scientists, the authors of the monograph widen the front of criticism of the antiscientific foundations of bourgeois conceptions, and they show that consciously separating the phenomena of national life and mutual relations among peoples from the social--primarily class--factors of social development, pitting the national and international interests of the peoples against each other and making attempts at obscuring the fundamental difference between that which is nationalistic and that which is national are typical of these conceptions. Bourgeois researchers--G. Ayzeke (USA), M. Tugushy (Belgium), P. Leslett (England) [transliterations] and others--devote special attention

"to refuting" the premises of Marxism-Leninism suggesting that a nation is a social category, a historical community. In the bourgeois-nationalistic interpretation, a nation is the principal community of people, the sole form of social development and, moreover, the basic content of this development (L. Snyder (USA), A. Smith (England) and others). Consciousness and spiritual (cultural) life (defined from positions unrelated to class), are referred to and analyzed as characteristics of nations. A nation is interpreted as a phenomenon standing above society, classes and states. And this is entirely understandable: After all, the goal of practically every bourgeois conception of nations is to separate the essence of a national community from real vital processes, to "justify" the notion that it is something beyond the grasp of the mind, to reduce it to a figment of the mind and consciousness, to an idea.

The authors of the monograph point out some new focuses in the theoretical interpretation of the essence of nations and nationality factors by bourgeois ideologists and anticommunists (D. Bell, N. Glazer, D. Moynihan (USA) and others). It is noted that special emphasis is laid on ethnic factors--in counterweight to socioeconomic, class and nationality factors.

According to the "ethnicity theory" the uniqueness of nations and nationalities is the basis of their "solidarity"; that which is specific (that which is ethnic--language, many elements of culture, clothing, food, housing, traditions, customs) is portrayed as a factor standing in opposition to that which is class-based and international. The "ethnicity theory" has the purpose of perpetuating old capitalist nations that are presently being torn apart by implacable class contradictions and to provide the foundation for the illusory "national world" in antagonistic society.

The essence of the matter is that class polarization within nations of capitalist society has attained such acuity that the apologists of the bourgeoisie are finding it increasingly harder to obscure the contradiction of class interests under capitalism. On the other hand annihilation of exploitative relations creates a new climate in the mutual relations among nations under socialism. Appealing to age-old ethnic ties and the "force of primordial attachment," bourgeois sociologists are preaching in new forms the old myth of the racial-ethnic factor as the motive force of the process of history.

The "obsession" of bourgeois philosophers, sociologists, historians and ethnographers with ethnic factors in interpreting the essence of nations pursues the goal of diverting the consciousness of labors from the social-class aspects of social life. H. Winston, chairman of the Communist Party of the USA, turned special attention to this problem. In his words the objective of bourgeois ideologists in exaggerating the role of ethnicity is to strengthen the power of monopolistic capital and undermine the international solidarity of the working class of all countries. Unmasking the real class nature of this maneuver, Winston emphasizes that resurrection, in different forms, of conceptions in which racial origin dominates over class membership is a direct product of the modern strategy of American monopolistic bourgeoisie aimed at crushing the struggle of people of different nationalities and races in the USA and the struggle of people of different countries against neocolonialism.

Exaggeration of the role of ethnic factors in counterweight to social-class factors is widely employed in another aspect as well: "Israeli Zionists are using this as a basis in their attempt to prove that all Jews of the world belong to the world Jewish nation," no matter where they live. There is of course no need to belabor the fact that the claims of Israeli Zionists that the masses of Jews that have long been scattered throughout the world, be their numbers sizable, are members of a "single Jewish nation" are devoid of any grounds.

Antihistoricism, eclecticism, inadequacy of the conceptual apparatus in relation to the process under "analysis" concerned with nationality relations in the USSR, and anticommunist bias are characteristic of the methodological arsenal of the opponents of socialism. Their falsifications of the theory and practice of the development of nations in the conditions of mature socialism are not at all accidental. It is precisely in the USSR that fundamental qualitative changes occurred in nationality relations. Socialist nations representing a new historical community--the Soviet people--came into being. All nations and nationalities residing in 15 union and 20 autonomous republics and in 18 autonomous oblasts and okrugs are successfully uncovering their potentials in a brotherly family. Revealing the advantages of the socialist way of life more fully, laborers are making increasingly wider use of the fruits of great revolutionary accomplishments. Socialism is persuasively demonstrating its superiority over capitalism.

Considering the circumstances, anticommunists are trying to extinguish the interest of laboring people in capitalist countries in socialism, in our party's experience in surmounting the age-old backwardness of peoples, and they are raising the hopes of undermining the unity of the Soviet people. Metaphysical separation of national and international processes from the socioeconomic, ideological and political foundations in which they are rooted is the general anticommunist platform of falsification of nationality relations under developed socialism in methodological and theoretical respects. This is precisely why anticommunists extend the processes and phenomena of capitalism to the conditions of Soviet reality, and why the CPSU is said to maintain some vestiges of the policies of Czarism and the bourgeoisie. Many Western "theorists" (G. Ayzeks, I. Gampel' [transliterations] and others) equate that which is national with that which is nationalistic, even when they reduce that which is national only to ethnic factors. It is precisely on these "foundations" that fabrications that nations and nationality relations have not changed under socialism, that the peoples of the USSR are living in inequality and so on rest. We know that the objective process of growth in national self-awareness, especially among the smaller peoples of the USSR, is continuing under modern conditions, simultaneously with reinforcement of their international consciousness. The general methodological approach taken toward this process by the ideologists of anticommunism boils down to representing development of national feelings mainly as growth in nationalistic tendencies on one hand, and to inciting national sentiments on the other, so as to direct them into the channel of nationalistic pride and national egoism.

The efforts of bourgeois political scientists are aimed at negating the fact itself that socialist nations have formed and that nationality relations have

undergone socialist transformation in the USSR. Nationalism, they strain to demonstrate, has been and continues to be a decisive factor of political life under socialism to no lesser a degree than under capitalism. In this regard the authors of the monograph had the task of revealing the natural and inevitable nature of gradual withering away of nationalistic phenomena in the USSR, viewed as products of the old structure, and to describe the process of confirmation of internationalistic principles in all spheres of life--state, socioeconomic, cultural, personal and linguistic. And they completed this task, as is eloquently demonstrated by the materials presented in the monograph. Its authors thus provide propagandists with persuasive arguments in defense of the socialist type of nationality relations.

Unmasking the attempts of the ideologists of anticommunism to portray the socioeconomic principles of the unity of the Soviet people in a false light, the monograph's authors turn the attention of the readers to the fact that bourgeois falsifiers are trying to evoke mistrust in the economic aspects of the nationality policy of the CPSU, and to upset the economic and social unity of the Soviet people--an international community. It is pointed out in this case that one group of anticommunists is offering slanderous conceptions according to which public ownership of the means of production and centralized planning of the national economy are supposedly unable to insure effective utilization of the country's economic potential, serve as sources of "crisis phenomena" in the economy and in social and national relations, and supposedly create additional obstacles to raising the "quality of life" of different peoples of the USSR. The assertions of some bourgeois authors suggesting that the interests of development of the peoples of the USSR are incompatible with the property relations existing in the USSR and with the centralized system of economic control are cited.

The absurdity of such fabrications is demonstrated in the book by the widely known facts of comprehensive economic progress both in the country as a whole and in its separate regions.

A second group of anticommunists bases its system of arguments on the "theory of convergence." The adherents of this conception try to identify socialist and state monopolistic ownership and socialist and bourgeois policy as factors of influence upon the system of nationality relations. In their "research" they portray the matter as if the multiethnic nature of Soviet society does more to define the forms and function of Soviet power than does socialism itself, its property relations, its ideological goal and evolution of social groups. "Authorities" of bourgeois science are trying to show that the socialist nature of property relations supposedly has no definite influence on development of nationality relations in the USSR.

These "arguments" of bourgeois falsifiers do not withstand criticism either. Contrary to their assertions, the socialist structure is precisely what determines the very nature of the international community of people and the processes of development of the Soviet multinational state and of the nationality relations within it. Socialist production relations, which are growing continually stronger in the course of improvement of developed socialism, are the relations of collectivism and comradely mutual assistance.

They are based on public ownership of the means of production, and they have a definite influence on nationality relations and on internationalization of socioeconomic life. The action of the principal economic law of socialism, which expresses the goal of all of the economic activities of the CPSU and the Soviet multinational state in the struggle to satisfy the material and spiritual demands and support the interests of the laborers of all socialist nations and nationalities, is an extremely important factor promoting unification of the international community of people.

The material foundation of the unity of the new historical community is growing stronger as the economic potential of our motherland increases. The "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990" meticulously account for both the common interests of the Soviet people and the needs and demands of the nations and nationalities making them up. "To insure improvement of the distribution of productive forces with the goals of raising the effectiveness of social production on the basis of further specialization and proportionate development of the economies of the union republics and economic regions within the country's single national economic complex"⁴--this is the objective presently being pursued by the party and all Soviet people.

The focus on the growing significance of the USSR's national economic complex found in decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in other party documents can be explained primarily by the fact that this complex includes the economic potentials of all union and autonomous republics, krais and oblasts. It must be kept in mind that this complex is not at all the arithmetic sum of the components and units of social production; instead, it is an integral economic mechanism operating on the basis of centralized control and planning and organically welded together by the indestructible unity of the interests and efforts of all peoples of the USSR.

But bourgeois ideologists, who falsify the role of the single national economic complex of the USSR, are trying in particular to justify the notion that centralization of the economy's control and national economic planning are supposedly "totalitarian" in nature and infringe on the "freedom of economic activity." One of the main motives for this sort of application of the theory of "totalitarianism" is the hope that development of the Soviet economy might begin to experience a tendency toward disintegration owing to some sort of "antagonism" between the national and international interests of the peoples of the USSR.

But the realities totally upset such hopes. The anticommunists do not want to recognize the deep life-giving relationship existing between socialist ownership and political power that is in the hands of the people. And yet a combination of basic centralization and expansion and development of local initiative is typical of the development of the single economic complex. This combination provides a broad avenue for maximum utilization of the accomplishments of the scientific-technical revolution, for growth of the standard of living of the laborers, for reinforcement of the unity of the economic life of socialist nations and for development of friendship and full cooperation between them.

Growth in the scale of cooperation and intensification of comprehensive communication among the nations and nationalities of the USSR are practical manifestations of their continual convergence, as a result of which the significance of that general factor which unites and welds them into a single Soviet family is growing. Thinking in the old categories of national and racial enmity and anger against the new social structure are what distinguish, the book states, the approach of our adversaries toward the sociopolitical aspects of development of nationality relations in the USSR: toward improvement of the union and autonomous forms of national statehood, reinforcement of the sovereignty of nations and the union of the working class, the peasantry and the popular intelligentsia, development of socialist democracy and so on.

"The dialectical contradiction of the Soviet federated structure of state and law manifests itself," asserts G. Symon [transliteration] (FRG), "in that the USSR is characterized as a 'single unified multinational state' (Article 70, 1977 Constitution). Were we to be consistent, then a state would have to be either 'single' or 'unified'." And so, we have an "either-or" metaphysical alternative. We have to choose one of two: Either the USSR is a single state, or it is a union of states. It supposedly cannot be one and the other simultaneously. Apparently it is impossible to understand from the positions of anti-Sovietism that definition of the USSR as a single and as a unified state is a reflection not of two separate mechanical elements making up its nature but rather of two mutually associated aspects of an international whole which we call the Soviet multinational state. The 1977 USSR Constitution enacted into law the legal and actual equality of nations that actually exists in our socialist multinational society.

Such equality is nonexistent and it is impossible in bourgeois multinational states, since by their social-class essence they can never possess the qualities inherent to a socialist federation. Bourgeois multinational states usually ignore the national-territorial principle, and they do not reckon fully with the demands for equal rights for the nations making them up. In these states power undergoes centralization, and the competency of "states," "estates," "cantons" and other structural forms grows narrower. It should be pointed out incidentally that the state structure of bourgeois states hardly reckons with the nationality principle at all. Evidence of this can be found in examples of multinational bourgeois states such as the USA, Canada and others which are in fact centers of national oppression and inequality.

The principle of democratic centralism is the organizational and political foundation of Soviet federalism. Permeating through all elements of socialist social relations, it permits the laborers to take a most active part in forming state organs from top down, and it insures strict subordination of lower organs to higher organs, participation of the popular masses in management of the society's affairs and interaction of state organs of the USSR with organs of the union republics.

Unmasking the fabrications of anticommunists, the monograph's authors demonstrate how "Sovietologists" consciously distort the forms of state and legal mutual relationships among the peoples of the USSR, glossing over the principles of democratic centralism that lie at their basis, and if they do

speak of these principles, they mandatorily associate them with "violence," "infringement," "tyranny" and so on. At the same time the book tells us about a few bourgeois ideologists (G. Khodnett in England and A. Kobben in the USA) [transliterations] who are compelled to admit, under the influence of Soviet reality, that democratic centralism and Soviet federalism are the instruments which permitted the CPSU and the Soviet state to encourage peoples that had formerly been on the sidelines to take part in control over the society's affairs.

Correspondence of CPSU policy to the objective processes occurring in nationality relations and meticulous consideration of these processes, combined with the emancipated energy of laboring people of different nations, made it possible to create a truly free multinational society that is really historically new. Friendship among the peoples of the USSR and their international and social unity are clear evidence of the advantages of socialism over capitalism.

The book also subjects anticommunist interpretations of spiritual life in Soviet society and the mutual influences and mutual enrichment found in the cultures of the peoples of the USSR to substantial critical analysis.

The single international culture of the Soviet people, which serves all laborers and expresses their common ideals, is known to be growing and gathering in strength on the fertile soil of mature socialism. Recognizing the authority of the Soviet people--pioneers in creating a new and just society on earth, the enemies of socialism discuss cultural development in the new historical community from pseudoscientific positions. Thus it is asserted without proof that the nationality policy of the CPSU is supposedly directed at "subjecting Russian and other peoples to the influence of one artificially created totalitarian culture."⁵ From the standpoint of the ideological opponents of socialism, the culture of a given nation or nationality is one thing, while the single Soviet culture, which is interpreted as being "artificially created and totalitarian," is something entirely different. That which is Soviet and that which is national are incompatible opposites: This is the idea which lies at the basis of the statement cited above.

But in the conditions of socialism, that which is national is not an obstacle to the development of that which is Soviet; moreover the former enriches the latter with a variety of national hues, and serves as a basis for mutual exchange and augmentation of spiritual values. The socialist content of national cultures is the unifying ingredient; it combines these cultures into a single general Soviet culture and promotes development and reinforcement of its single international foundation. Thus not only the preservation but also the continuity of the traditions of national culture is insured.

The mutual influence and mutual enrichment of national cultures is an indication that convergence of nations is playing the leading role in the spiritual life of Soviet society, that the new type of social relations has generated common spiritual traits in laboring masses representing different nationalities, traits which manifest themselves primarily in development of national cultures.

The experience of cultural cooperation among the peoples of our country shows that mutual enrichment and mutual influence of cultures is an extremely fruitful process, because it: a) provides a possibility for revealing all that is best in the culture of each nation and b) promotes not the extinction of national forms but on the contrary their development. It is on the basis of a synthesis of the achievements of the cultures of all peoples of the USSR that the single international Soviet culture is being created.

The idea that the culture of non-Russian peoples occupies an "unequal" position in comparison with Russian culture passes through all "research" conducted by "Sovietologists." However, the fact itself that these cultures mutually influence and mutually enrich each other in the conditions of developed socialism proves that national cultures have attained a level of social maturity which permits us to say that equality does exist: The culture of each nation enters into contact with other cultures as an equal. Persuasive evidence of enrichment, equality and flourishing of cultures can be found in mutual study and creative assimilation of the values of different national cultures, exchange of personnel and accumulated experience, and mutual utilization of national forms. All of this promotes creation of new spiritual values that enrich each of the interacting cultures and all Soviet culture as a whole. Different peoples grow to understand the spiritual life of all nationalities of the USSR, and they become a part of it. Thus between 1940 and 1981 475 books written by Lithuanian writers--a total of over 35.6 million copies--were translated into Russian. Lithuanian literature has been translated into 36 languages of the peoples of the USSR and 27 foreign languages.⁶

The Leninist policy of the flourishing and convergence of nations also expresses itself in the linguistic life of the peoples of the USSR. Development of national languages in the USSR is a fact so obvious and indisputable that the enemies of socialism dare not wish it away. But they are attempting to find a crack into which they could drive a wedge with the purpose of ruining the friendship and solidarity of the nations and nationalities of the USSR. The soon-to-be published monograph presents an example of such a falsifying publication possessing the meaningful title "Soviet Linguistic Planning: Goals, Results and Accomplishments." Its author, Dzh. Pul [transliteration], declares that the Soviet government is supposedly pursuing a policy under which "the hundreds of languages of small nations and nationalities...will gradually wither and undergo extinction." It is evident that Pul ignores the fact that under the conditions of developed socialism, the languages of the peoples of autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs continue to develop on the basis of equality and mutual enrichment. It would be sufficient for this purpose to cite R. Gamzatov, F. Aliyeva, A. Abu-Bakar, K. Kuliyev, D. Kugul'tinov, A. Keshokov, M. Karim, Yu. Rytkeu, D. Semenov, Yu. Shestalov and dozens of other writers whose works are published in the languages of the nations and nationalities of the autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs. Were we to glance at statistical collections on culture and the press, we would see that prior to the revolution in Russia printed products were published in but 19 languages, with publications in over half of these languages being limited to grammar books and elementary textbooks for church schools. And today, 78 languages of the peoples of the

USSR are a resource for creation of spiritual values--that is, literary languages. It would not be difficult to calculate that books, pamphlets and newspapers are published in the USSR in over 60 languages of the nations and nationalities of the autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs every year. The rest of the nationalities possessing smaller populations, despite the presence of all objective conditions, feel it suitable to teach their children in the languages of friendly and larger nations.

Bilingualism is a mainline direction of development of the linguistic life of Soviet society. Contrary to the conjectures of modern anticommunism, the CPSU's linguistic policy is viable and scientific because the role of the Russian language as the language of international communication is growing in full correspondence with the national and international interests of the peoples of the USSR, and because this is in no way in conflict with unrestrained development of their national languages, since it provides for dynamic combination and wide usage of both international Russian and national languages in the life of Soviet society. At the disposal of socialist nations and nationalities, both of these languages serve first of all as a basis for forming, and putting into play, internationalistic principles, and increasing their contribution to communist construction. The language of international communication expresses the general and the international in the sense that all that is written and published in it is understood by more than four-fifths of the Soviet Union's population, and therefore it has a greater range of influence, implementation and usage (according to data from the 1979 census 58.6 percent of the country's population reads Russian as its native language, and 82 percent has a fluent command of it). Development of the principal type of bilingualism also occurs when persons of Russian nationality master some national language. Thus 15.5 percent of the Russians living in Georgia are fluent in Georgian, while the figures in Lithuania and Latvia are 35.2 percent and 20.1 percent respectively. According to the 1979 census, of 30 million Russians living outside the RSFSR, 4.1 million are fluent in one of the national languages.

Numerous data presented in the book show that the CPSU's national language policy decisively rejects compulsory imposition of certain languages to the detriment of others, and that it rests on voluntary will of equal nations in selecting the language of communication and education.

The old but no less poisonous legend concerning "the CPSU's assimilation policy" directed at "universal russification of non-Russian peoples" rings intrusively and provocatively in the acute ideological battles centering on nationality problems and in savage attacks on Soviet nationality policy. Bourgeois ideologists are trying to portray the fully natural process of convergence of all nations and nationalities of the USSR as a consequence of the CPSU's forcible policy which supposedly wholly and completely serves Russian interests alone. In this false light, all non-Russian peoples appear as objects of assimilation and russification by the Russian people. However, assertions concerning such a policy of assimilation and russification are inconsistent with the fact that in the years of socialism, about 20 nationalities of the USSR transformed into nations, while over 40 obtained their own written language for the first time and now possess highly qualified specialists, academies of sciences, theaters and so on. The world-historical

significance of the socialist solution of the nationalities question in the USSR lies precisely in the fact that for the first time in history the Russian nation, which pursued big-power politics in the past, extended its hand of brotherly assistance to other nations that it had previously oppressed, and did everything possible to win their sympathy and trust. Mankind had never known such an example before.

* * *

Criticizing the principal directions of anticommunist propaganda on the nationalities question, the authors of the monograph naturally account for the fact that this propaganda does not march in place, that it is constantly updated with new, more sophisticated falsifications and authors. In a word, the authors of certain works still contend with anticommunist works written by falsifiers such as V. Kolarza who had left the stage long ago, failing to take note of new personages and new motives in the ideological struggle against socialism. The author collective of the monograph tries to avoid this by subjecting to criticism not random and not yesterday's statements and conceptions, but the entire system of viewpoints of modern bourgeois scientists on nationality relations in developed socialist society. The ideologists of anti-communism are aspiring to make their propaganda more differentiated. With this purpose in addition to using stereotypic contrasts such as "Russian-non-Russian peoples," they are creating various "conceptions" more and more often called upon to reveal "potential conflict" in just about every union republic, and justify the inevitability of "national tension" in the USSR. The arsenal of these "conceptions" is rather primitive: references to nationalism, separatism and imaginary spiritual values--religion as a rule.

The authors of the monograph note that for a long time no factual basis was even sought for anti-Soviet propaganda pertaining to nationalism: The effort was dominated by references to an "authoritative" statement by Z. Brzezinski, a well known figure, made soon after the explosion of Black unrest in the USA (in the early 1960s). He declared his "confidence" in the inevitable "aggravation" of nationalism in the Soviet Union. Inasmuch as this absurd "prediction" by this anti-Soviet figure never did come true, attempts are now being made to insert a supposedly "scientific" basis beneath the old legend of growth in nationalism in the USSR. As an example a research center on USSR nationalities under the direction of E. Olluort [transliteration] at Columbia University has started publishing one book after another on all union and many autonomous republics and conducting numerous conferences and symposiums with the objective of "finding" traces of national inequality and displeasure with it in the USSR, "proving" growth of nationalism and "national tension," and using all possible measures to influence the real processes occurring in the national life and mutual relationships among peoples in order to weaken the foundations of socialism. Essentially the same work is being done by the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution and Peace, which has embarked upon a 17-volume publication on nationalities in the USSR, as well as by a number of other institutions in the USSA.

A significant part of the book is devoted to uncovering, on the basis of an analysis of real facts and processes, recently surfacing attempts by anti-communists to exert an anti-Soviet influence on the population of each union

republic, and it offers an effective rebuff to the aspiration of falsifiers to weaken the international unity of the Soviet people.

The ideologists of imperialism and a reactionary faction of Ukrainian emigrants in its employ hope to be able to revive hostility and enmity between two fraternal nations--the Russians and the Ukrainians--which had been stirred up over the centuries by the ruling classes of Czarist Russia. A distorted impression of the development of the Soviet Ukraine within the composition of the USSR and of the nationality policy pursued by the CPSU in relation to the Ukrainian SSR is being created in the West with this purpose in mind. The interest of "Sovietologists" in the past and present Ukraine has nothing in common with scientific goals, even though they use them perpetually to hide their efforts. This interest stems entirely from the need for creating an ideological basis for the foreign policy activities of imperialism, which is pursuing the goal of shattering the ideological foundations of socialism, undermining internationalistic principles in international relations and discrediting the historical experience of the CPSU. Foreign scholars of Ukrainian affairs (P. Uaylz [transliteration] and others) continue to lament the "fall" of Ukrainian culture. Johnny-come-lately "sympathizers" with the fate of the Ukraine are angered by their belief that there is increasingly less room for Ukrainian nationalism.

The myth concerning suppression of the "nationality factor" is rather widespread in the "works" of Sovietologists specializing on the Belorussian SSR. But can we seriously say that the "nationality factor is suppressed" in Belorussia when, for example, 74.2 percent of the country's Belorussian population claims Belorussian to be its native language today. Even bourgeois authors are forced to admit that "Belorussian culture is continually developing." A harmonious reflection of the population's national culture is distinctly evident in the national composition of the Belorussian Communist Party. Over 70 percent of the communists in the Belorussian Communist Party are of Belorussian nationality, 19.4 percent are Russian, 4.5 percent are Ukrainian and so on. Concurrently the Belorussian SSR is a clear example of fruitful processes of internationalization of social life, and of convergence of socialist nations.

Taking up arms against the CPSU's nationality policy in the Moldavian SSR, anticommunists devote special attention to Moldavia's earlier history with the objective of introducing dissension into the mutual relations between the Soviet and Romanian peoples, and they are attempting to "justify" the premise that supposedly a Moldavian nation does not exist. But this nation numbers about 3 million persons today, and it possesses its own rich history, statehood, a distinctive culture including language, literature and art, and traditions and customs that evolved centuries ago. The Moldavian nation is recognized by peoples of all continents.

Anticommunists are constantly writing about some sort of "serious frictions" in the USSR, about some kind of "separatist" forces in the republics. These "frictions" and "forces," in the minds of the authors of such myths, should undermine the "internal stability of the Soviet structure." They identify national consciousness with bourgeois nationalism. But in socialism the latter

undergoes transformation: Devotion to the ideals of the party and socialism, humanitarianism, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism have long prevailed together with other factors in the national consciousness as an inherent part of the social consciousness of citizens of the USSR, who maintain a clearly expressed internationalistic orientation. It is with full grounds that the 26th CPSU Congress concluded that in the years following the 25th CPSU Congress, "the family of Soviet nations became even more unified, and it is living even more amicably."⁷

Differentiation of bourgeois propaganda led to a unique form of "division of labor" in the anti-Soviet camp: "Experts" on specific regions (the Transcaucasus, the Baltic, Central Asia) have appeared, and there are "experts" on individual republics--"experts in Ukrainian affairs," "experts in Belorussian affairs" and so on. Thus works on the Transcaucasus are vigorously spreading the idea that socialism was supposedly brought to this place on "Russian bayonets," that the true representatives of the interests of this region's laboring people were the nationalistic parties--Georgian Mensheviks, Armenian Dashnaks, Azerbaijani Musavatists and so on. In fact, however, as of the time of the victory of the October Revolution in the center of Russia, these parties not only had no thoughts of national statehood, but they were even opposed to the requirements of autonomy. The politics of these parties were explained rather simply: a) they envisioned their struggle against the impending socialist revolution in no way other than in an alliance with the Russian bourgeoisie and landowners; b) they delegated resolution of the nationalities question exclusively to the competency of the future All-Russian Constituent Assembly; c) at that time they were already planning to prevent consolidation of the nascent revolutionary-democratic wing of the national liberation movement.

Bourgeois "Sovietologists" as well as state institutions such as the U. S. Congress have now been interfering in the most rough-handed fashion for over six decades, and they continue to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign Soviet republics of the Transcaucasus.

Various sorts of pretenders to the Armenian nation frequently issue all kinds of "declarations" and contrive various "schemes" concerning the future of the Armenian nation and its statehood. Hatred of the Soviet structure and the ideals of socialism is their motivation.

The inhabitants of Georgia are being encouraged to believe that their national self-consciousness, which is in conflict with the "dictate of the Russians," is supposedly strained. It is asserted for example that supposedly the "Georgians have a poor knowledge of Russian," and that this is nothing other than evidence of "completely obvious resistance" to its study. In fact, however, 27 percent of the Georgians are fluent in Russian--on the whole this is a good indicator for a people whose language belongs to an entirely different linguistic family. By the way, the proportion of Georgians fluent in Russian was as much as 21.3 percent back in 1970, and with every year their knowledge of Russian improves significantly and the role of bilingualism increases. Both the Georgian and the Russian people have an interest in this effort, as a means for strengthening fraternal friendship and full cooperation.

The flourishing of the Azerbaijani socialist nation and confirmation of its deep and multifaceted mutual ties with other nations and nationalities of the country are among the most important results of the development of Soviet Azerbaijan in the brotherly family of peoples of the USSR. But bourgeois falsifiers assert that the "elite" of the Azerbaijani intelligentsia is supposedly constantly "resisting" the official policy of convergence between Russians and inhabitants of the indigenous nationality. Portraying what is as what they wish it to be, the ideologists of imperialism are making an effort to see a reflection of some sort of "shadow of nationalism" even in the proceedings of congresses of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and in other documents of republic party organizations devoted to internationalistic and patriotic indoctrination of laborers and to the fight against negative phenomena.

The historical fate of the Armenian, Georgian and Azerbaijani peoples has been similar in many ways despite the diversity of these peoples, and most importantly, it has been in common with the fate of other peoples of the USSR, the monograph states. Successful construction of mature socialism strengthened the kindred ties of the fraternal peoples even more. And therefore no subversive actions by Sovietologists and their emigrant accomplices, none of their ideological diversions can weaken the fraternal social and international unity of the socialist nations of the Transcaucasus with all other nations and with the great Russian people in any way.

Bourgeois mass media are spreading a tale "about the tragic fate" of the peoples of the Baltic. The economic, sociopolitical and cultural achievements of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in fraternal alliance with socialist nations and nationalities of the USSR are the best rebuttal to these anticommunist fabrications.

Attempts are being made to get the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan to believe that a so-called "colonial policy," differing in no way from the policy of the Czarist autocracy, is being pursued in relation to them, that the objective of this policy is to bind previously backward peoples to the Soviet system even more strongly and to exploit them more profitably. Bourgeois ideologists thus carry over the theory of neocolonialism to the Soviet multinational state--in other words they are attempting to compromise the USSR and its state structure primarily in the eyes of peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The socialist way of our life and the Soviet realities are portrayed as being hostile to these peoples. Bourgeois propaganda asserts that Uzbeks, Kirghiz, Tajiks, Turkmens and Kazakhs supposedly have no historical past, that it is interpreted to the advantage of the Russians on their orders, that the spiritual values that had been generated by the peoples of Central Asia in the past are supposedly disappearing. The thesis of a certain "spontaneous movement" called upon to preserve national values is being spread. The reference is to obsolete Moslem traditions and customs incompatible with the internationalistic ideals of Soviet society. Every literate person in our country knows quite well that real national values, including traditions of the past, are being preserved and multiplied owing to socialism. The policy of the CPSU and Soviet state accounts for all of the positive and progressive things created by the people in eras preceding socialism. Bourgeois ideologists incorrectly

identify Moslem traditions--that is, religious traditions--with national traditions. The credo of bourgeois nationalistic conceptions consists of attempts to shield the national consciousness against the influence of socialism, to preserve it, to portray the peoples of the Soviet East as being out of touch with civilization.

However, contrary to the fabrications of bourgeois ideologists and the hopes of imperialist special services, the actual vital processes occurring in the Azerbaijan SSR, in the republics of Central Asia and in Kazakhstan are proceeding along an entirely different road. A continual tendency for the influence of religion to decline among the population can be distinctly seen in these republics. The natural weakening of the positions of religion is inseparably associated with the fundamental changes that occurred during the years of Soviet rule, and especially in recent decades.

* * *

Thus the ideological campaign against real socialism and its nationality relations is characterized today primarily by special sophistication, by expansion of the range of issues concerned with nationality relations and subjected to criticism and falsification. Everything is being done to undermine the prestige of the USSR as a socialist country, and the CPSU as the party that was the first to build a developed socialist society, to distort Soviet reality and to belittle the world's historical achievements of the Soviet people in different areas of life. But these efforts are in vain, since socialism provides the world with a model of fundamental reconstruction of all aspects of national life, and of unification of dozens of nations and nationalities into a voluntary fraternal union; it is a clear example of unprecedented flourishing of free peoples, and a confirmation of complete equality, friendship and international unity. The tasks facing the party and Soviet people in nationality relations are by essence party tasks; they have come about owing to progress of the nations themselves, to the progress of mature socialist society. "...to us," said K. U. Chernenko at the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "the international relations that have evolved in our state are not something stagnant and unchanging, unaffected by the influence of new circumstances and times. And this means that as we develop existing organizational forms and methods of work that have justified themselves, we must also constantly seek others that would promote the flourishing of nations and their convergence."⁸

The authors of this soon-to-be published work emphasize that in unmasking anticommunist falsifications, Marxist-Leninist science has demonstrated the complete groundlessness of the mystical suggestions of inborn national hatred which bourgeois scholars are attempting to use to justify national oppression. The Soviet experience in resolving the nationalities question and in developing a combination of national and international factors is being attentively studied and creatively utilized by many socialist countries. This experience is attracting the attention of revolutionary democratic forces in liberated countries faced with choosing the path of social and national development. Finally, it is also of interest to progressive and democratic circles in capitalist countries, where national contradictions have intertwined into a

tangled knot and in which the masses are recognizing more and more deeply the inability of the ruling class to find a solution to the evolved situation. This is all persuasively demonstrated by the concluding sections of the book, which reveal the basic lines of influence of the ideas of socialist internationalism on social progress and demonstrate its organic relationship with the struggle for peace and against militarism and the threat of a new war created by imperialism.

The fundamental struggle for peace and international cooperation being waged by the CPSU and the Soviet state together with peace-loving forces of the entire planet is based on the firm conviction of communists that international conflicts are not at all a permanent satellite of mankind, but that they are the product of the self-interested and antipopular policy of monopolistic capital. Contrary to the assertions of imperialist ideologists, it is senseless to seek the roots of such conflicts in the nature of man and in the nature of nations. The socialist fraternity of peoples that has consolidated itself in the USSR and in the socialist fraternity provides all progressive forces with the strongest trump card in the struggle against the preachers of enmity and hatred between peoples.

The active revolutionary transforming activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and implementation of the scientifically grounded Leninist nationality policy have cemented together the class interests and destinies of all Soviet nations and nationalities into a new historical community, and brought them closer together. The successes of the Soviet Union in developing nationality relations at the stage of mature socialism reveal with increasing fullness the deeply humanitarian essence of the new social structure.

FOOTNOTES

1. This article reveals the basic content of the monograph "Kritika fal'sifikatsiy natsional'nykh otnosheniy v SSSR" [A Criticism of Falsifications of Nationality Relations in the USSR], prepared for publication at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee by the problematic group to combat ideological tendencies hostile to Marxism-Leninism and by the sector for the theory of nations and nationality relations. The editorial board consists of M. P. Mchedlov (editor-in-chief), E. A. Bagramov, M. I. Kulichenko and L. A. Nagornaya. The author collective includes I. F. Anoshkin, S. Ya. Aftenyuk, E. A. Bagramov, Ye. I. Baranovskiy, Zh. G. Golotzin, A. F. Dashdamirov, Yu. Yu. Yermolavichyus, G. K. Zhvaniya, V. I. Koval', V. I. Kortunov, M. I. Kulichenko, Yu. V. Mravyan, L. A. Nagornaya, V. P. Osipov, Ye. S. Troitskiy, K. Kh. Khanazarov and A. I. Kholmogorov with the participation of L. A. Vyyme, E. O. Kerlepa, V. I. Mokryaka and A. P. Khofrate.
2. Chernenko, K. U., "Narod i partiya yediny. Rech' na vstreche s izbiratelyami Kuybyshevskogo izbiratel'nogo okruga g. Moskvy 2 marta 1984 g." [The People and Party Are One. Speech at a Meeting of Voters of the Kuybyshev Election District of the City of Moscow, 2 March 1984], Moscow, 1984, p. 23.

3. See Winston, H., "'Ethnicity': Monopoly's Neo-class Collaborationism," POLITICAL AFFAIRS, N.Y., No 2, 1976, pp 3-7, 28.
4. "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 184.
5. SLAVIC REVIEW, N.Y., No 2, 1982, p 317.
6. See VOPROSY LITERATURY, No 12, 1982, p 137; "Sovetskaya Litva v sem'ye bratskikh narodov" [Soviet Lithuania in the Family of Fraternal Peoples], Kaunas, 1982, p 159.
7. "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 3.
8. "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS 10 aprelya 1984 goda" [Proceedings of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 10 April 1984], Moscow, 1984, p 14.

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NATIONAL

CALL FOR GREATER CENSORSHIP OF POPULAR ROCK PERFORMANCES

Youth Attacks Rock Groups

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 2

[Letter by Dima Sokolov, pupil of the 10th grade in Chelyabinsk: "Money for Empty Sound"; for preceding material on same subject see USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological Affairs, JPRS-UPS-84-024 pp 98-104]

[Text] I agree with the readers who shared their opinions in regard to amateur ensembles. The day after the publication of your article, my neighbor Kolya K. came to me and "expressively" and gave vent to his bewilderment and displeasure as regards the article. Having heard him out, I went to the closest sales-stand for sound recordings to find out the truth. Already from afar I saw a crowd--yes, it was a real crowd, which you can see near a department store for jeans, etc. Here there were young men and women, 17 to 21 years old, and juveniles. Near the music stand a person (about 30 years old) sat on a chair with a cigarette in his mouth. He wrote the queue number in a notebook and on the hand of the buyer. I was registered as--307 (!!!). "Don't be surprised," he answered me, "you see, they have brought new recordings of Primus, Alliance, and Picnic. I raised the question: "From where have they brought them?" He lowered his eyes and did not reply, he did not want to give out the secret of the "firm".

I asked the person standing next to me line in line from what cities the groups were and what instruments they play. Some experts replied: "They are stars from the capital." And they enumerated them for me: "Alliance", "Banana Islands", "Swede", "Aybolit" [Dr. Aybolit, storybook character], "Zoo", "Atlantes", "Primus", "Airport", "The Russians [Rossiyane]", and "Picnic". All together, I counted 45 such groups on the sound-recording price list.

I walked up to the window of the sales-stand for sound-recordings, and they asked me: "What do you need, kid?" I endured this taunt and asked for something new in popular music. They named again for me--"Primus", "Alliance", "Picnic". . . Seeing my confusion, the person at the window said with a smile: "There are new classy recordings of the groups "Buy Sex" and "Boys and Girls", perhaps you would like--all together 9 rubles and 60 copecks." I replied that I will talk it over with my friends. He laughed and said: "Come again, only without your mama and papa."

But you know, he is a worker of the state services to the population, and not a distributor of musical banalities. After all of this I went to my friend Kolya and told him everything. He grinned, put on a new cassette by "Primus" and then with "Picnic" into the tape recorder. I will not convey the content of these songs. This is simply disgusting!

Editorial Response:

The article by the composer Aleksandr Morozov "Songs Help Us To Build and To Live" called forth a lot of mail. Many readers share the composer's alarm about the penetration of banality and tastelessness in song onto the stage. It is especially prevalent among amateur groups. In his letter, Dmitriy Sokolov turns our attention to the circulation of banality and tastelessness by the local recording studios, and to the stir that is being artificially created and heated up by the organizers of this sensation. Before everyone's eyes bad taste and at times ideas that are foreign to us are being propagated.

Naturally the question arises: Why is this allowed by the Komsomol organization of the city, by the city committee of the Komsomol? Why did none of the Komsomol workers come to the sales-stand, where Dmitriy Sokolov came, to find out who gave the overgrown uncles the right to sell dubious recordings, and even to recommend so-called groups with the expressive name "Buy Sex..." The author of our letter quickly understood the situation and assessed it correctly.

Certainly, not all juveniles are yet capable of distinguishing the genuine from the sham. They may be attracted by the "exotic nature" of the names and the imaginary audacity of the half-literate texts, and they not only listen to them, but also, taking the guitar in their hands, attempt to imitate them. And here, courting the example of "Primus", the ensembles "Tea-pot" or "Barmaley" [not further identified], which both sing and compose in the manner of the groups named in the letter of Dmitriy Sokolov. The reaction is one of stupefaction.

The point is not merely to slap the hands of the smart dealers who skillfully line their pockets exploiting the interest of young people in popular song and music. The point is the reasonable organization of the leisure time of young people, the daily influence of the Komsomol committees on the formation of the taste of young men and women in the struggle with those who drag songs and music of questionable quality into clubs and discotheques.

As was said in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Party Guidance of the Komsomol and the Increase of Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People": "Not to allow that, under the guise of amateur associations, indifference to politics, immorality, and blind imitation of Western fashion penetrate among our young people."

'Moskontsert' Directors Criticized

Moscow VECHERNAYA MOSKVA in Russian 14 Aug 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Under the Moskontsert Logo"]

[Text] On 19 June a report was published in our newspaper entitled "Under the Emblem of Moskontsert," in which the performance of the rock group "Cruise" in the Luzhniki Sports Palace was criticized.

The editors received a letter from the deputy director general of the Central Stadium imeni V. I. Lenin, V. Zakharov, which reports that the performance in question was organized by Moskontsert according to plan, and the participation of the rock group "Cruise" was included by the organizers of the program.

However, the management of the stadium does not intend to decline all responsibility for the performance of the group, V. Zakharov notes. Repeatedly cultural organizations have been faced with the question of raising the artistic level of the measures which are carried out here. But--and this, as the deputy director general recognizes, does not serve as a justification.

"In the present case," V. Zakharov writes, "the position of the stadium was not sufficiently selective."

Taking this into account, the party committee of the stadium, at its session of 3 July 1984, turned the attention of the directors of the stadium, the directors of the sports installations A. Sinilkina (Palace of Sports), V. Makarov (Small Sports Arena), T. Gerasimova (General Purpose Sports Hall "Friendship"), to the necessity of a stricter approach to the selection of concert programs and performers.

The decision of the party committee was discussed at a meeting at the director of the stadium, at which the directors of the sports installations were warned about their personal responsibility for the quality of the measures being carried out.

But what is Moskontsert? In the letter over the signature of the art director of Moskontsert V. Korovin, there is a statement to the effect that the group "Cruise" was listened to by various commissions.

The program, in which the group "Cruise" took part, was reviewed by representatives of the Main Administration for Culture of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers' Deputies and the management of the Palace of Sports. Remarks were conveyed to the collective "Cruise", and three works were recommended for performance at the concert (parenthetically we will note that "Cruise" exceeded the number of "recommended" works more than twofold).

"At the same time," V. Korovin continues, "the management of Moskontsert regards as justified the criticism of the newspaper directed at the leader of the group, M. Anichkin, who in his introductory speech permitted himself jokes and remarks aimed to appeal to the low level of some spectators."

In the reply nothing is said about the inadmissible excess of the loudness of the sound, about the harsh lighting effects that were unjustified by the

course of the performance, and about the sloppiness in the costumes and the entire external appearance of the musicians. This aspect already received special attention in the publication.

"The report was discussed at the meeting of the workers of the department for servicing sports installations. The management of Moskontsert made incumbent upon the workers of the department and its artistic director, V. Postnikov, to be more responsible in approaching the selection of collectives being invited for concert activity," V. Korovin reports in conclusion.

The Main Administration for Culture of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers' Deputies also replied to the newspaper. B. Zemtsov, who fulfills the duties of chief of the administration for theaters, musical organizations and concert work, reported that the Main Administration for Culture regards the critical remarks of the newspaper directed at the group "Cruise" of the Tambov Philharmonic Society as timely and correct. "The Main Administration for Culture," B. Zemtsov writes, "called the attention of the management of Moskontsert to the necessity of a more careful selection of the repertoire of collectives and performers being invited to perform in Moscow."

Critic Assails 'Moskontsert'

Moscow VECHERNAYA MOSKVA in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by M. Vecherkin: "The State of Affairs: Under the Moskontsert Logo"]

[Text] Crimson smoke. In the billows, I see the silhouettes of long-haired people. And here I involuntarily blink: Bundles of green laser beams from the stage begin mercilessly to assault the eyes....

Heart-rending sounds of super-powerful acoustic force fill the hall. Reinforced by perfect equipment, they, in the literal sense of the word, deafen the listeners who are already stunned by the light show. Though it is difficult to call us, the unfortunate ones assembled in the hall, simply listeners. We are real victims. Victims of the excessively disjointed rock group, for which--it seems--no rules and laws exist. All of this takes place in Luzhniki, in the Palace of Sports.

Already for the sixth day the rock group "Cruise" under the leadership of M. Anichkin performs on this stage in the second part of the concert.

Perhaps I am writing late about this--today is the last day of these "guest performances". But understand me, esteemed readers, I was also unable to keep silent.

From the "Express-Information", which without false modesty the leader of the group shared with the listeners before the performance, I found out that the musicians "are known to the spectators thanks to television" and that their popularity is growing all the time. This is indicated by the fact that "in 1982 they were not shown on TV six times, and in 1983--eight times." That almost 2 years ago they recorded a record-minion and "according to the latest information, it will come out in June-July 1990. . ."

After the performance of the rock group, it became perfectly clear to me why television does not show it and why the "Melodiya" [record] firm does not advertise it. And the bewildering question arose: How could this absurd spectacle get on the Moscow stage? Whence such total permissiveness in music, when the desire of striking the hearing of the spectators, come what may, develops into a deed threatening to endanger the health of a person (not without reason did the spectators, after one or two numbers of so-called songs of "Cruise" begin little by little to leave the hall). During such a concert there should be a mobile medical station in the hall).

And the most unpleasant thing is that all this takes place under the aegis of Moskontsert, whose emblem is prominently displayed on the stage.

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REGIONAL

BAGIROV AT PARTY AKTIV ON AGRICULTURAL FULFILLMENT

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Article: "Creditable Fulfillment of the Year's Plans and Socialist Obligations. Meeting of the Republic's Party-Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] The tasks of the party, soviet and economic organs and of the trade union and komsomol organizations with respect to increasing the rates of agricultural work and ensuring successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of 1984 in light of instructions from the CPSU CC and the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU CC and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, were discussed on 4 July at a meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv. Taking part in the meeting were the first secretaries of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and the komsomol, the chairmen of the rayispolkoms, the RAPO soviets, the people's control committees and the trade union committees, the managers of associations, large kolkhozes and sovkhozes, ministries and departments, responsible workers of the Azerbaijan CP CC and the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, as well as scholars and representatives of the mass media organs.

Information on the course of agricultural work was given by the following individuals: ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR M.G. Askerov - agriculture, T.Kh. Orudzhev - fruit and vegetable cultivation, M.I. Aliev - land improvement and irrigation; chairmen Yu.K. Rzaev - State Committee on Viticulture and Wine Making in the republic, Kh. G. Kerimov - State Committee on Agricultural Technology, M.S. Mamedov - "Azersel'khozkhimiya"; party obkom, gorkom and raykom First Secretaries B. S. Kevorkov - Nagorno-Karabakhskiy N.E. Mustafaev - Nakhichevanskiy I.M. Kurbanov - Dzhaililabadskiy M.N. Asadov - Zhdanovskiy, A.M. Radzhabov - Shekinskiy P. M. Akhmedov - Kubinskiy, A.A. Gadzhiev - Saatlinskiy, A.M. Kuliev - Kedabekskiy, A.B. Godzhamanov - Massalinskiy. They noted that the workers of the Azerbaijan village, like all Soviet people, developed an intense struggle to put into practice the resolutions of the February and April (1984) CPSU CC plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko regarding questions of the development of the agricultural-industrial complex, full creditable resolution in fulfilling the plans and socialist obligations of the fourth

year and the whole 11th Five-year plan, and the bringing of a valuable contribution to the realization of the foodstuffs program.

Despite the year's unfavorable climatic conditions, rich harvests of winter grain, fodder and other crops were brought in everywhere. Due to the introduction of the Ipatovskiy method, many advanced operations are obtaining high output and quality of grain and are successfully carrying out its procurement. The fodder procurement brigades are striving to store up as much balanced high quality fodder as possible for animal husbandry. The farmers have strengthened their care of the cotton plants and, under the difficult and complicated conditions caused by the bad weather, have reduced the lag in their development. The farm workers - winner of the all-union competition for the best overwintering conduct - obtained a growth in output and sales to the state of animal husbandry products and successfully fulfilled the semi-annual targets.

At the same time, the speakers pointed to serious shortcomings and derelictions in the work of several rayons and operations and expressed their claims to the ministries of agriculture, cotton cleaning industry and fruit and vegetable cultivation, the state committee on viticulture and wine making, the state committee on agricultural technology and "Azersel'khokhimiya" regarding unsatisfactory propaganda and introduction of advanced methods, the progressive organization of salaries, the shortage of drying and cleaning shops at cotton reception points, the weak technical maintenance of animal husbandry and fodder production, the low effectiveness in combatting cotton pests, etc.

K.M. Bagirov, the first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP CC, spoke at the meeting.

The agricultural workers and the whole agricultural-industrial complex of our republic, he said, by putting into practice the resolutions of the 26th CPSU congress and the 30th congress of the Azerbaijan CP, the February and April (1984) CPSU CC plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, are conducting a persistent struggle to increase output and store up products of field and farm; full of resolution, they are increasing their traditions and creditably fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans and socialist obligations of the fourth year of the Five-year plan.

A powerful boost was given to all of our work by the CPSU CC resolution, "On the activity of the party organization of Azerbaijan regarding the fulfillment of the resolution by the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers and the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade Union Council], 'On increasing work to strengthen socialist labor discipline'". A document of great political and practical significance, this is a convincing testimony of the paternal concern of the Leninist CC about the further growth in authority and militancy of the Azerbaijan party organization and about our republic, as are all five resolutions of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers on Azerbaijan which were passed in the 1970s.

Several days ago, the members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP CC Bureau and other leading workers of the republic visited rural regions where they acquainted themselves with the local situation. We saw for ourselves that agricultural work is being conducted in an organized manner and at a high level everywhere. The party committees are doing a great deal to mobilize the communists and all the workers in rural areas for the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations. The grain harvest has developed everywhere, storage of fodder is being implemented, as is the picking and shipping of vegetables. The plans and socialist obligations for procurement of cocoons have been fulfilled successfully and the semi-annual targets for sales to the state of animal husbandry products have been exceeded.

Today, summing up the results of the first six months, we are glad to note the following: in the rural areas and in the agricultural-industrial complex as a whole, work has been accomplished. Great respect is aroused by the work of the masters of our fields and farms and of all our cadres who are demonstrating high qualities of organization, discipline and responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations.

It is imperative that all rayon and operation managers draw serious conclusions from the shortcomings noted. The facts indicate that in many rayons, regardless of the availability of the requisite amount of technology, the harvest output of grain per day is no more than 3-4 percent of the entire area. This means that in order to complete the harvest, a minimum of 20 days is still required, as opposed to the 10-12 days provided for. In large part, this is occurring because of the poor organization of work and because the proper conditions were not established for the machine operators' highly productive work and normal rest. Due to this, a breakdown in the schedules worked out for the harvest also occurs, which, unfortunately, is observed from year to year. All this leads to low productivity and significant losses in the harvest. The unsatisfactory quality of the harvest process itself in a number of rayons turns into a shortage of grain. For this reason it is imperative to organize ear selection and enlist the services of additional labor resources. The local party, soviet and economic organs must take effective measures, decisively eliminate existing shortcomings and implement an operative reconstruction of management for the whole course of the harvest.

We have repeatedly warned the managers of the ministries and departments and of the rayons about the imperative necessity of organizing work in such a way as to eliminate ineffective land utilization. A serious, genuinely scientific approach is needed here. But our scientists have still not said anything about this subject; they are rarely in the field and they do not tender effective assistance to the specialists in resolving such problems as obtaining large agricultural crop harvests, increasing land efficiency, etc. An important question is that of the treatment of grain on threshing floors and bringing it up to condition. Dragging this process out results in non-productive transport shipping, penalties and, in the final analysis, considerable economic expenses. It is imperative to set up a reliable barrier to the turning in of unconditioned

grain. The same undivided attention must be devoted to meeting the needs of every operation for good quality seed under next year's harvest.

There is very intensive work to be done in fodder production. When we visited the rayons, we were convinced that there are great possibilities in practically every one of them for storing a sufficient quantity of coarse and rich fodders. The areas of perennial herbs, silage corn and other fodder crops have increased.

As of 3 July, haymaking had been carried out on 350,000 hectares of the republic, or 72 percent of the all fields sown with fodder. 1,763,000 tons of coarse fodder had been stored, including 434,000 tons of hay, 1,077,000 tons of haylage and 253,000 tons of straw. About 10.4 thousand tons of grass meal has been produced, which is considerably more than last year. 1.7 centners of fodder units more than last season has been stored per conventional head of cattle.

At the same time, a fundamental change in fodder production has not been ensured everywhere; the rates of harvesting and storage of fodder crops are low and measures are not being taken to obtain 5-6 lucerne harvests.

Unfortunately, the proper attention is not being devoted everywhere as yet to ensuring a balance of protein, vitamins and other nutritional substances in fodders along with the increased volume of their production and storage. In many places the grasses stand too long and are not harvested in time; as a result, valuable nutritional substances are lost.

It is necessary to change the basic attitude to the quality of stored fodder. It is imperative to relate the salaries of workers in fodder production to this index and actively apply forms and methods of moral and material incentive which have been proven in life. All stocks of hay, haylage, silage and grass meal should be subjected to laboratory testing, for which there are ample possibilities. In recent years we have instituted quite a number of fodder laboratories in the republic, but their highly efficient utilization has not been organized everywhere.

It is necessary immediately to implement a complex of supplementary measures for increasing the volumes of supplies of grain that are laid in for fodder. The manufacture of mixed fodders should be increased in the republic's Minzag [Ministry of Procurement] enterprises due to the customer-supplied grain turned over to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in exchange for mixed fodders. At the same time, the rayon inter-operational fodder plants must operate at full capacity to prepare full-ration fodder blends and mixed fodders.

In order to expand socialist competition for increasing the production of fodders and improving their quality and that of fully meeting the needs of animal husbandry with respect to fodder of our own production in 1984, the Azerbaijan CP CC, the republic's Council of Ministers, ASPS [Azerbaijdzhani

Trade Union Council] and the komsomol CC recently passed a special resolution. Those rayons will be declared the winners of the republican competition which achieve the highest rates of fodder storage according to type and calculating on the basis of fodder units. It is imperative to utilize the whole arsenal of organizational and political work with the masses on a wide basis in order to increase the efficiency of the competition, as well as to support widely and spread the initiative of the leading competitors everywhere.

Significant improvement is needed in organizational work in order to fulfill the Azerbaijan CP CC resolution "On supplementary measures to increase the output of grain and fodders in 1984." But a number of party committees, agricultural ministries and departments and RAPO are doing slow work to convert areas sown with fodder corn to grain and they have not established the necessary control for carrying out agrotechnical measures for sowing. It cannot be considered normal that in a number of rayons the first corn cultivation has still not been completed. Throughout the republic as a whole, the rates of reaping sown fields are inadequate; it is imperative to extend this work considerably and complete it not later than 15 July.

The initiative of a number of rayons is deserving of every type of support and approval where every possibility is sought to increase the reaping of fields sown with corn and it has been decided this year to increase the areas for this purpose by 1.5-2 times.

In all areas of the struggle for grain and fodder, it is necessary to ensure further strengthening of political, economic and organizational work, primarily on the part of the primary party organizations, and to accomplish the work in such a manner that all of our practical activity in grain farming and fodder production is carried over directly to fields and threshing floor.

Having visited the rayons, the operations and the fields, we were again witnesses to the self-sacrificing work of our renowned cotton-growers. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, they are ensuring good maintenance for the plants thanks to their mastery, experience and tremendous work. Agrotechnical measures are being conducted everywhere now at high rates. As in previous years, the workers of the Bardinskiy rayon are setting the tone for the work.

At the same time, the rates and level of work are still not corresponding everywhere to the requirements of the day. In a number of rayons lags in conducting cultivation have been permitted, the requisite attention is not being devoted to supplementary fertilization of the plants with mineral fertilizers and there is insufficient utilization of organic fertilizers.

According to the prognoses of specialists, incidence of the cotton worm [khlopkovaya sovka] is expected this year. The fight against it has not been badly organized on the local level, but in no case is it possible to

rest content. It is necessary to devote increased attention to prognoses regarding the pests and take defensive measures in time in order to prevent the spread of worms [sovki].

Comrade Bagirov particularly directed the attention of the aktiv to the situation that has arisen in the republic's cotton cleaning industry. In the 1970s, he said, we led the country in the output index of cotton fibre. Recently, however, despite the enormous efforts of the peasants, who have obtained rich harvests, the output of cotton is being reduced, its quality is becoming worse and waste and loss of raw material is increasing. A significant disparity has occurred between the growth in procurements of the raw materials and its manufacture into fibre.

A large proportion of the blame lies with the Ministry of Agriculture and with the party and soviet organs of the cotton sowing rayons. In pursuit of the gross indices, they sometimes forget that the main consideration is raising the quality of the prepared cotton and the quality of the raw material, as well as the effective control over maintenance of harvesting technology, transport and the handing over of the harvest in full accordance with the requirements of the state standards.

In a number of cotton sowing rayons, the quality of the prepared raw material is growing worse from year to year. Thus, the proportion of raw cotton of the highest grades is being reduced in the overall volume of stocks even in the most advanced operations.

It is imperative that Minkhlopkoprom, Minsel'khoz and the local party and Soviet organs take immediate measures to introduce the strictest order into the cotton cleaning sector and strive for the undeviating observance of the requirements of the standards, as well as the growth of cotton plant productivity, an improvement of its quality and an increase in fiber output.

Questions of growing high quality raw material must be at the center of attention of every operation and every brigade from sowing to harvest. We expect the managers of the Ministry of Cotton Cleaning Industry to take concrete measures for the timely preparation to receive the harvest and for its safe storage.

Prolonged rains in the spring created serious difficulties also for viticulture. But thanks to the self-sacrificing work of the peasantry as a whole, the complex of work in tending the vines was finished in optimal time and a good basis was established for the obtaining of a large harvest. But efforts must not be relaxed and all possibilities must be utilized for amassing a rich harvest.

Despite the difficulties connected with the late ripening of vegetables and the shortage of means of transport, the picking and shipping of market-garden products is being implemented, on the whole, in an organized manner. The plan for procurement and delivery of cabbages to the all-union fund has been fulfilled. A record output volume was obtained and the quality was considerably better.

At the same time, the condition concerning the picking and procurement of cucumbers and tomatoes is causing anxiety; this is the result of poor organization of work. Within the next few days, Minplodoovoshchkhov [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry], together with the RAP0, must determine the volume of vegetable procurement according to type and implement supplementary measures to increase their output. This involves, primarily, repeated plantings of cucumbers and other vegetable crops whose fields must be significantly extended. Rayons not specializing in market-garden products must also participate in this important matter.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes practically do not exercise the right accorded to them to sell the organizations of Azerittifak and on the kolkhoz markets up to 10 percent of vegetables grown, with subsequent inclusion in the report on plan fulfillment. During the first half of 1984, according to agreements, only 54 tons of agricultural products were sold on kolkhoz and sovkhoz markets. This comprises only 0.1 percent of the overall volume of kolkhoz trade.

The resolution of the Azerbaijan CP CC and the resolution discussed by the CPSU CC on strengthening socialist labor discipline, Comrade Bagirov said further, have been translated by the republic's party organizations into the language of practical activity. Their effect is already being felt on the work of many party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and komsomol organizations. They are resolving questions today of the strengthening of labor discipline, order and organization in a more complex and thoughtful manner.

The party has placed the utmost strengthening of discipline - labor, production, plan and state - among a number of the most important goals. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the February (1984) CPSU CC plenum, "The question of organization and order is a key, principal one for us. There cannot be two opinions about this." We must be guided by these instructions in our daily work.

In conclusion, K.M. Bagirov expressed his confidence in the fact that the party, soviet and economic organs, the trade union and komsomol organizations and the workers of the republic's agro-industrial complex will do everything to put the party's resolutions into practice and to fulfill successfully the plans and socialist obligations of 1984, that they will achieve record results in output and sales to the state of all agricultural products and make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the country's foodstuffs program.

The following individuals participated in the work of the meeting: Comrades G.A. Gasanov, S.Ch. Kasumova, I.A. Mamedov, G.D. Seidov, S.B. Tatliev, K.A. Khalilov, Z.M. Yusif-zade, D.M. Muslimzade, L.Kh. Rasulova, G.Sh. Efendiev.

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REGIONAL

USMANKHODZHAYEV AT KHOREZM OBLAST AKTIV MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 September carries on page 1 a 500-word UzTAG report titled "Activate All Reserves" which outlines a meeting in Urgench of the Khorezm Oblast party and soviet aktiv, directors of enterprises, of construction projects, and of the agroindustrial complex. Among the speakers at the meeting were Uzbek CP Central Committee First Secretary Usmankhodzhayev and First Secretary of the Khorezm Obkom M. Khudaybergenov. "Participants of the meeting analyzed in depth the situation in industry, construction, transport, trade and consumer services." Special criticism was directed at the construction and the cotton cleaning industries. "The 8-month plan for exploitation of capital investment has not been fulfilled. Construction projects are not being completed regularly. Construction of living space and consumer services projects is experiencing a particularly large lag." Workers in the cotton industry, in particular "cultivators, mechanics and workers in the cotton cleaning sector bear special responsibility and are called upon to draw the proper conclusions from the mistakes and shortcomings of past years."

ARMENIAN JOURNALISTS, YEREVAN ADMINISTRATORS HOLD SESSION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian at 1830 GMT on 11 March 1984 reports that a united plenum of the republic's union of journalists and Yerevan organization administrations was held on 15 October at the Armenian Journalists Union headquarters. The ARMENPRESS State Information Agency director, Manik Khachatryan, addressed the meeting on the need to increase media's influence in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The plenum appointed Grachik Ananikyan, editor of SOVETAKAN AYASTAN newspaper, chairman of the Armenian SSR journalists union administration. Karlen Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and Grigoriy Khachatryan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, attended the plenum.

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SOCIAL ACTIVIST FROM LEBANON RECEIVES PRIZE

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 3 October carries on page 3 a 680-word article entitled "Prize to an Armenian Foreign Activist." At the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, a ceremony was held to honor Artin Madeyan, member of the Lebanese Central Committee and one of the founders of the Lebanese Communist Party. The noted publicist and social activist of the Armenian Diaspora received a prize and a medal "For actively working for the good of the world and for improving the relations with the motherland." Present at the celebration was Dzh. Kirakosyan, minister of foreign affairs ArSSR, and P. Akopyan, chairman of the Armenian Presidium of the Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries ArSSR.

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